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The Bonds of D-Day: Fading With the Years

The Old Order Has Been Overturned, And U.S.-European Alliance Drifts

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Fifty years after Operation Overlord sanctified the trans-Atlantic relationship in blood and steel on the beaches of Normandy, America and Europe are drifting together, and drifting apart.

The 50th anniversary observance of D-Day this spring occurs in a moment of

transition, as the leaders of America and Europe grope for new forms of alliance to replace the effective political partnership they forged to overcome the German Nazis and then the Soviet Communists.

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War — in some ways, the final act of the liberation of a continent that Operation Overlord launched — have freed America and Europe to turn inward and concentrate on long-subordinated domestic challenges, while paying little joint attention to war in the Balkans and other security problems.

In this sense America and Europe drift together, without focusing or adopting a new trans-Atlantic consensus.

In this moment of transition (and to a great extent because of this moment of transition) America will be represented at the Normandy anniversary by a president not yet born when Operation Overlord began. In his youth and inexperience on the world stage, William Jefferson Clinton embodies the growing ambivalence and uneasiness of the American nation about its role abroad. Without knowing the future, it is impossi-

ble to say whether history flirts with ephemeral irony, or with lasting symbolism, in having the celebration of America's most significant military triumph abroad presided over by Mr. Clinton, 47, whose formative political experiences came protesting American involvement in Vietnam and avoiding a draft he considered unjust.

This American president is determined to be re-elected by working hard to provide increased economic and personal security for Americans at home while avoiding costly new commitments abroad.

Mr. Clinton is sure about what he does not want to do than he is about what he wants to do overseas. He and his foreign-policy aides have explicitly said that they consider Europe to be less important than did their predecessors, especially in comparison with Asia.

The drifting apart is clear on the other side of the Atlantic as well: Bosnia, recession and the costly reunification of Germany have sapped the credibility and energy of the major European governments at the same time. Their complaints of a lack of clear American leadership on Russia, the Balkans and other topics, if largely justified, also reflect Europe's own weaknesses and self-absorption.

Similar complaints have been voiced in the past, and periods of "disarray" have been frequent in the Atlantic alliance. But the timing of the 50th anniversary of D-Day underscores that the cleavage is much more significant now than in the past.

To look back at June 6, 1944, from this distance is to survey the collapse and rebuilding of a global society that is once again on the cusp of enormous change.

Paradoxically, the invasion of Europe by an American-led army would have political consequences that outlasted its military significance.

D-Day brought a formerly isolationist America back into Europe physically and politically. The success of the invasion began a political order that would dominate world politics for the next half-century.

Out of the trans-Atlantic alliance grew the United Nations, a free international trading

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Silvio Berlusconi leaving Rome's Quirinale Palace on Thursday after President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro named him to form Italy's first postwar conservative government.

Berlusconi Gets Call to Power, Sealing Sudden Rise in Politics

By William Drozdiak

ROME — Only three months after he entered politics, the media tycoon Silvio Berlusconi capped his astonishing rise to power Thursday when President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro appointed him to form Italy's 53d government of the postwar era.

The billionaire entrepreneur was designated by Mr. Scalfaro as the new prime minister exactly one month after he led a populist rightist alliance to victory in historic elections that ended four decades of domination by the traditional ruling parties, the Christian Democrats and Socialists.

A presidential spokesman said Mr. Berlusconi "reserved a decision" on taking the reins of power until he had completed naming a cabinet. His aides said the process was virtually finished, and its formal approval by both houses of Parliament should take no more than two weeks.

In choosing the 57-year-old businessman, Mr. Scalfaro said he was respecting the "will of the people." Mr. Berlusconi's grass-roots party, Forza Italia, came from nowhere to emerge as the country's strongest political force in the vanguard of a rightist coalition that included the federalist Northern League and the neo-fascist National Alliance.

Despite his swift ascendancy, Mr. Berlusconi's tenure in power promises to be turbulent. He still has failed to quell fears about potential conflicts of interest between his government and business activities. And relations remain precarious between his main coalition partners, Umberto Bossi of the Northern League and Gianfranco Fini of the National Alliance.

"Now comes the hard part," said Luigi Caligaris, a former general who advises the new prime minister on defense and security matters. "I've told Berlusconi that he will find politics much different than business. If you run a successful firm, the people who work for you are totally loyal. But in politics, those who say they are your allies think of themselves first."

Antonio Martino, the chief economic adviser who is tapped to become foreign minister, said in an interview that Mr. Berlusconi intends to move quickly to accelerate an

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Palestinians And Israelis Set Target of May 4 on Pact

But Rabin and Arafat Will Meet a Day Before On 2 Remaining Issues

By John M. Goshko

CAIRO — Israeli and the Palestine Liberation Organization on Thursday set May 4 as the deadline for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, to meet here and sign a long-delayed agreement put into effect self-rule for Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho.

The planned signing next Wednesday is to be witnessed by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who in a series of meetings here Thursday convinced Mr. Arafat and the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, that negotiations to have the accord ready for signature should be completed by Tuesday, with the signing on the following day.

"I suggested that target date for signature should be here in Cairo, and both parties agreed," Mr. Mubarak said as the four men appeared at a news conference.

He added that Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat planned to meet Tuesday night to thrash out the biggest unresolved problems. Mr. Mubarak also said Mr. Christopher, who came here in an effort to push the U.S.-sponsored peace process forward, had agreed to stay in the region and attend the Wednesday ceremony.

At issue is an accord on how to put into effect the Israeli-PLO peace agreement that was signed at the White House on Sept. 13. That agreement calls for giving autonomy to the Palestinian inhabitants of Gaza and Jericho as the first step toward self-rule throughout the Israeli-occupied territories.

The White House agreement envisioned completion of the implementing accord by Dec. 13, with Israeli forces completing their withdrawal from Gaza and the Jericho area by April 13. But issues as major as the size of the Jericho autonomy zone and as narrow as whether the PLO-controlled areas should have their own postage stamps and telephone area codes have kept such an agreement out of reach until now.

There is no guarantee that the new deadline of Wednesday will be met. But the tone of statements by the four men was clearly upbeat. They left the impression that Mr. Christopher and Mr. Mubarak had convinced the Israelis and the PLO that immediate conclusion is necessary if the peace process is to maintain its momentum and avoid falling victim to extremist opponents on both sides.

Mr. Christopher's main goals on this trip have been to get the Israeli-PLO accord finished and move on to what the United States regards as the next important stage of the peace process — getting Israel and Syria into serious negotiations for a peace agreement based on some kind of Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights.

After conferring with Mr. Rabin in Jerusalem on Friday, Mr. Christopher will go to Damascus on Saturday to convey the Israeli leader's thinking to the Syrian president, Hafez Assad.

A senior American official accompanying Mr. Christopher acknowledged that many problems still must be worked out in the next six days. But he added, "We have every expectation that there will be a signing ceremony to celebrate on Wednesday."

Mr. Arafat said he believed the deadline would be met but refused to talk about specifics. The most optimistic comment came from Mr. Peres, who said: "For us, it is the end of a long voyage and the beginning of a new chapter in the relations between the Palestinian people and ourselves."

The two biggest sticking points involve the size of the area around Jericho that will be subject to Palestinian autonomy and the composition of an embryonic Palestinian police force, including its role at border crossing points such as the Allenby Bridge that connects the West Bank with Jordan.

The PLO has been demanding control over an area of 60 square miles around Jericho, but Israeli sources say that the Rabin government wants it limited to about 36 square miles.

The other dispute centers on PLO insistence that a member of the Palestinian police force be

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Seeking 'Legitimacy,' South Africa Extends Voting in 6 Black Areas

By Paul Taylor

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's multi-racial election was extended Thursday for one day in six black areas covering about one-third of the population, where administrative problems made it difficult or impossible for people to vote.

The extension, ordered amid a rash of complaints about voting irregularities and logistical snafus, drew support across the political spectrum. But it has also increased the likelihood

that the vote count — which will now not start until Saturday — will be slow, messy and subjected to partisan challenges.

President Frederik W. de Klerk, who ordered the extension on the recommendation of the Independent Electoral Commission, said he took the step because "we must be able to say that all South Africans who wished to vote were given the opportunity."

Otherwise, he said, the "overall legitimacy" of his country's founding democratic election would be in jeopardy.

Earlier Thursday, Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress president, asserted that there had been "massive sabotage" in the first two days of balloting. He complained that the huge majority of administrative problems at polling stations were in black rather than white areas.

As soon as Mr. Mandela made the allegation, the ANC began softening it — not an unfamiliar maneuver for an organization whose leader is prone to off-the-cuff commentary.

ANC spokesmen said Mr. Mandela's re-

marks should be seen as an expression of frustration rather than as a sweeping indictment of the legitimacy of an election that is expected to make him president. The organization continued to suggest that there had been specific irregularities here and there — as did all other parties — but said it was satisfied with the extension.

The balloting went relatively smoothly throughout much of the country on Thursday as voting stations that had been overrun on Wednesday were much less busy and more

relaxed. Once again, there were virtually no reports of violence or overt intimidation.

All through Wednesday night and Thursday, the army's printing presses churned out millions of extra ballots, which were transported in military aircraft to regions of the country that had experienced shortages on Wednesday.

One of the still unresolved mysteries of the electoral process is why, with an initial printing of 40 million ballots for an electorate estimated

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China Bracing For Trouble Down on Farm

By Lena H. Sun

YUANZHANG, China — Home to the majority of China's nearly 1.2 billion people, rural areas have largely been passed over by China's economic boom. Real incomes have fallen in recent years. Peasant protests, particularly in poor inland areas like this one, have been on the increase, according to peasants and pro-democracy campaigners.

In some regions, officials are already bracing for possible trouble ahead. "This year there may be small-scale protests, but not major chaos," Xiao Yang, the governor of Sichuan Province, recently predicted. By small-scale protest, he was referring to unrest last summer in Sichuan's Renzhou County, when thousands of angry peasants stormed government offices, held local officials hostage, and attacked them with bricks and clubs to protest excessive local levies.

Near the southern city of Guangzhou two weeks ago, policemen fired tear gas into a crowd of about 3,000 peasants who were protesting corruption in one of the villages, Hong Kong newspapers have reported. The villagers said officials had sold public farmland to foreign investors without adequately compensating the peasants.

Five years ago, corruption was one of the factors that touched off the democracy protests that were violently crushed by the army. Now, corruption within the party has become so pervasive that the vice president of the Central Communist Party School in Beijing last month described the relationship between ordinary Chinese and the party as one of "acute tension."

"If not dealt with properly, this will cause social unrest and political instability," the

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Kiosk

Inflation Signal Spurs Bond Sell-Off

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 31.23	Up 0.21%
3668.31	112.48
The Dollar	Thurs. close
New York	1.6723
DM	1.661
Pound	1.5046
Yen	101.275
FF	5.6985

General News
Bosnian Serbs are refusing to comply fully with NATO's Gorazde ultimatum. Page 2.

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Bridge Page 7.

United States bond prices plummeted Thursday, putting pressure on the dollar and dragging down stock prices on Wall Street after the government issued a figure that showed inflation was still a danger even though growth had slowed in the first quarter.

The benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond slumped nearly two points as traders focused on indications that prices rose more than expected even though gross domestic product grew only 2.6 percent in the first quarter, down from 7 percent in the last quarter of 1993.

At the close of trading, owners of the benchmark bonds had lost more than \$20 for each \$1,000 face value as the yield reached 7.26 percent, up from 7.10 percent on Wednesday. (Page 11)



TOKYO LINEUP — Prime Minister Hata on Thursday with his new cabinet. Page 2.

In War on Disease, Gene-Altered Mice May Provide the Magic Bullet

By Rick Weiss

WASHINGTON — Scientists have produced a genetically altered strain of mouse that makes antibodies identical to those made by humans. If the mouse-made substances work in people as they have so far in test-tube experiments, scientists will have gained a new ability to attack viruses, tumors or even a person's own faulty immune system cells.

Antibodies are among the body's most powerful defenses — proteins that seek out and destroy invading microbes and other biological interlopers. As a result, they have enormous potential as drugs. Since 1975, researchers have known how to mass-produce them artificially, but they have struggled unsuccessfully to make versions so perfect that the body would not reject them as foreign.

The new work has rekindled hopes that laboratory-grown

antibodies may at last live up to their expected role as "magic bullets" able to fight infections, cancer, organ rejection and chronic inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis.

Scientists cautioned that the history of such research is littered with dashed hopes, and final judgment must await further laboratory studies and clinical trials in people. But "if it's really possible to get human antibodies from a mouse,

then you're talking about a quantum-leap advance," said Anthony S. Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. "The implications are really stupendous."

Details of the work appear in Thursday's issue of the journal Nature, in a report by Nils Lomberg and colleagues at GenPharm International, a biotechnology company in

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Once-Smug Geneva Begs for Its Own Kind of Business

By Paul Lewis

GENEVA — The grim gray spires of John Calvin's cathedral rise above the southern shore of the bottle-green Lake Geneva, while on a hillside above the northern shore is the cluster of international organizations, ranged around the monumental old League of Nations headquarters.

Geneva has always held these international guests primarily at arm's length, but that is changing.

A decade or so ago, with Geneva's economy booming, politicians were hanging out the full-up sign, saying the city already had enough international organizations.

But Geneva has not escaped Europe's recession. With unemployment at 8 percent, city leaders plainly feel they can no longer afford to look gift horses in the mouth.

"Ten years or so ago the nationalists didn't want any more foreigners in Geneva, but they are not so self-confident any more," said Liesle Graz, a Swiss writer and journalist. "There are empty shops in Geneva these days. That's something new."

So with a rare but desirable creature promising to arrive on the shores of Lake Geneva, the Swiss authorities are doing everything they can to make it welcome.

At the start of next year, the secretariat to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

which has managed world trade for the last 47 years, will be transformed into the bigger World Trade Organization. The new organization will have hundreds of well-paid international civil servants with lifetime job security.

Two years ago Geneva lost out to The Hague in a fight for an international inspectorate to enforce the chemical-weapons ban. Last year Geneva lost out to New York for the agency that will monitor compliance with environmental goals set at a meeting in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

Last year the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries decided to move its headquarters back from Vienna. But Vienna has tried to persuade OPEC to change its mind,

offering a magnificent 18th-century palace to replace its undistinguished office building.

Now the Swiss government is negotiating to try to ensure that the World Trade Organization will remain in the vast stone building the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade occupies on Lake Geneva's shore.

Peter Sutherland, the director-general of GATT, insists that "the negotiations are real and the outcome not preordained."

Arthur Dunkel, the previous head of GATT and a Swiss, agreed, saying, "It's good to remind the Swiss that nothing is forever."

Mr. Dunkel has just created a group that will

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The Highway Was His Way

Jürgen Schneider, the German real-estate developer who fled a debt-ridden empire, left behind him a trail of unemployment. In his mock-Tudor castle, some of his soon-to-be jobless staff gathered to sing around the piano and wonder what to do next. There was also much discussion of whether Mr. Schneider was an evil genius or just a megalomaniac trapped by reality. Many think that he was overwhelmed by his business empire. Fearing his creditors, Mr. Schneider may have simply panicked. (Page 11)

Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L.	Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dn	
Cameron.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 FF	
Egypt.....9.00 FF	Réunion.....11.20 FF	
E.P.....5.000	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.	
France.....9.00 FF	Senegal.....960 CFA	
Gabon.....960 CFA	Spain.....200 PTAS	
Greece.....300 Dr.	Tunisia.....1,000 Din	
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 15,000	
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh	
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.70	

New Japan Cabinet Leans to the Right

Hata Shows a Cautious Bent In Appointments, and Words

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Over the last week, the question for Prime Minister Tadamichi Hata was whether he would be able to entice the Social Democratic Party back into his fractious coalition or would have to struggle without it in a minority government.

But as he finally assembled his cabinet Thursday without the Socialists, and set sail on a wobbly course as Japan's first minority government in 39 years, it was clear that the issue had been not just one of parliamentary strength but of ideology.

Mr. Hata pledged that his government's mission would be to carry on the process of economic and political reform begun by his predecessor, Morihiro Hosokawa. But Mr. Hata's cabinet choices and his comments Thursday suggested the government was swinging decidedly to the right on important issues.

Not only are the six Socialists from the last coalition government gone, replaced by conservatives, but the new cabinet includes a retired general for the first time in the post-World War II era.

Shigetomo Nagano, 71, the justice minister, served as the highest officer in the Ground Self-Defense Force, as the army is known, before retiring and winning a seat in the parliament.

And the foreign minister is Koji Kakizawa, 60, an articulate former Finance Ministry bureaucrat who has argued that Japan should allow its military to be used abroad in peacekeeping missions, even when there is a threat of hostilities.

That sort of independent stance is anathema to Japan's leftists, and even to many older Liberal Democrats who remember World War II and distrust the ability of civilians to control the military.

Thus, Mr. Kakizawa, who defected a week ago from the Liberal Democratic Party, the most conservative party, leans decidedly to the right, by Japanese standards.

"In international affairs we have to be open to collective security arrangements, to have shared responsibility in our security affairs," he said in an interview this week.

"I don't just mean financial responsibility," he said, "but shared risk-taking in maintaining the security of this region."

That stand is particularly important now, with the United Nations trying to determine how to persuade North Korea to stop blocking inspections of its suspected nuclear weapons program.

The Socialists have argued against hasty steps, such as imposing an economic embargo against North Korea. But Mr. Kakizawa's views are more in keeping with those of the United States, which wants at least to have the option of sanctions available to apply more pressure on Pyongyang.

Because of the new cabinet's strong conservatism, Tadamichi Murayama, the chairman of the Socialists Party, described it as "a pseudo-liberal Democratic Party government."

Mr. Kakizawa has long been close to Michio Watanabe, a former foreign minister, who has argued that Japan ought to consider amending its pacifist constitution to permit the cooperative use of its military to maintain order in an uncertain world.

Mr. Watanabe considered, then rejected, jumping from the Liberal Democratic Party and joining the coalition. Mr. Hata is believed to have offered the plum Foreign Ministry portfolio to Mr. Kakizawa both to reward him for joining the coalition and to help lure more Liberal Democrats.

The changes in the new government were a matter of style as well as substance. Mr. Hata held his first news conference Thursday, and he showed himself to be a different kind of reformer than his predecessor.

While Mr. Hosokawa had wowed the Japanese with his clear, straightforward style and biting criticism of the status quo, Mr. Hata was personable and spoke in circles at times as he sought to evade clear answers to some sensitive questions.

He indicated, without saying so directly, that if income taxes are cut, the national sales tax will have to go up considerably.

Asked about Japan's responsibility for World War II, Mr. Hosokawa had plainly stated that it was a war of aggression for which Japan should apologize.

Mr. Hata described the war as a time when Japan caused the people of the region "various problems" on which it should reflect.

Perhaps most important, Mr. Hosokawa had a knack for enlarging his policy agenda. Mr. Hata talked of incrementally pushing forward policies already under way: increasing the national sales tax, passing the long-delayed budget, implementing a major restructuring of the electoral system and deregulating parts of the economy.



Gennadi Zyuganov, left, and Vladimir Zhirinovskiy contemplating the pact Thursday. Mr. Zyuganov, of the Communists, did not sign.

Yeltsin and Opponents Sign a Truce

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — With far more pomp than circumstance, President Boris N. Yeltsin won approval on Thursday for a national peace pact with most of his political opponents.

The treaty, signed in the Kremlin and broadcast to the nation on television, has been literally the only domestic initiative in which Mr. Yeltsin has invested his prestige all year.

It is supposed to guarantee that there will be no political violence before the next presidential elections, scheduled in 1996. That would give the government two years of calm to focus on economic recovery. Everyone who signed the agreement promised not to seek early elections or push for major changes in the constitution.

But almost nobody feels the pact means much. Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, the extreme nationalist leader whose party drew among the most votes in the parliamentary elections last December, decided to sign Thursday —

although he had condemned the accord the day before.

"I have come here to take a look," Mr. Zhirinovskiy said as he arrived at the Kremlin. "If Yeltsin smiles at me, I'll sign. If not, I don't know."

Almost all parliamentary factions agreed to sign as did representatives of 20 of the country's 21 semi-autonomous regions. Chechnya in the northern Caucasus was the one exception.

Mr. Yeltsin has made what most political analysts here consider major concessions to gain agreement to his plan, officially known as the Treaty on Social Accord. In order to calm the surging attacks from nationalists, the president has shown stronger support for the Bosnian Serbs, postponed Russia's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace and said that Russia might refuse to participate in the first planned military exercises later this year with the United States.

Almost no issue has been a more volatile issue for the right here.

"What we have done indicates that Russia has an alternative to confrontation," said Mr. Yeltsin, who must deal with a parliament not all that different in political character from the one he shelved out of their building last October. "It will not be easy to achieve. Confrontation still lives in our country's soul."

"Almost 80 years ago our country was plunged into civil war," he added. "The curse of that war still hangs over Russia. We must break the bloody chain of such events."

The treaty requires that a commission be created to address political crises before they spiral out of control and into violence. Most signers have agreed that the idea is noble. But few think it will actually keep the peace.

It has been hard for many people to understand Mr. Yeltsin's devotion to the accord — and his seemingly lack of attention to nearly all other details of state.

The treaty presents possible problems for Mr. Yeltsin. The Communists, led by Gennadi Zyuganov, and the Agrarian Party refused to sign. And some feel that they could form a loose coalition with such antiestablishment rebels as former Vice President Alexander V. Luktsenko to challenge the current government.

Bosnian Serbs in Standoff With NATO

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serb forces have not complied with a NATO ultimatum to withdraw beyond three kilometers from the Gorazde city center and are refusing to leave a southern area of the town called Zupci because, they say, it was populated by Serbs before the Bosnian war erupted.

A senior Western official who visited the area Wednesday said on Thursday that Serbian civilians appeared to have been brought in to populate Zupci since the Bosnian Serb offensive on the eastern Bosnian town began a month ago, and that at least 65 armed Serbs were now guarding them.

"Many of the armed Serbs, whom the Bosnian Serb authorities call militia and the Bosnian government say are soldiers, are posted up to 800 meters within the NATO exclusion zone," the official said. "It has become an explosive issue."

The official's remarks suggested that statements this week by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and by Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, the commander of United Nations forces in Bosnia, affirming that the Serbs had fully complied with the NATO ultimatum, are inaccurate.

In fact, it appears that a highly complex standoff, reflecting the fluxes of persecuted populations that have taken place during this war, has developed between the Serbian forces and the Muslims in the Zupci area, well within the NATO exclusion zone at Gorazde. As a result of the conflict, attempts to start new international mediation talks on a Bosnian cease-fire are in effect paralyzed.

Indeed, the dispute is so delicate that officials said Yasushi Akashi, the top UN official in the former Yugoslavia, called Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian

Serbs, on Thursday in a bid to persuade him to get the armed Serbs out of Zupci.

But General Ratko Mladic, the commander of the Bosnian Serbs, has apparently insisted that any such withdrawal would leave the newly arrived Serbian civilians in Zupci acutely vulnerable to attack by the Muslims, and has therefore refused to move the men.

Under the ultimatum, issued last Friday, all Serbian forces were supposed to withdraw beyond three kilometers (two miles) from Gorazde city center by last Saturday or face NATO air strikes.

The United Nations, however, which has the last word on calling in NATO air power, tends to show considerable flexibility in interpreting such deadlines because its personnel in Bosnia would be immune from attack.

"We told the contact group that we had just received a message that the Serbs have not withdrawn from the three-kilometer zone," President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia said afterward. The government argues that the international community lacks all credibility to mediate peace talks if it cannot bring the Serbs to comply with a NATO ultimatum.

The Serbs contend that their forces are out of the exclusion zone at Gorazde and that those left within it are "policemen." The United Nations and NATO have publicly agreed with them, while privately conceding the policemen are probably soldiers in new uniforms.

Whether Zupci was, in fact, a predominantly Serbian part of the town before the war is unclear. Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic claim that it was. Haris Silajdzic, the Bosnian prime minister, denies this. UN forces here are not sure.

U.S. Jet Crashes in Sea

An FA-18 jet launched off the deck of the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga crashed Thursday during NATO operations in the Adriatic Sea, the Associated Press reported, quoting a Sixth Fleet statement. The pilot was killed.

UN Seeks Korean Guarantees

North Must Confirm Full Access for Nuclear Inspectors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — The International Atomic Energy Agency is asking for written confirmation from the North Koreans that they will allow a thorough inspection of a nuclear reactor at the heart of a suspected weapons program, an agency spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman, Hans-Friedrich Meyer, said a letter to that effect was sent Wednesday night after the North Koreans announced that they would not permit a complete inspection by international monitors called on to witness the replacement of fuel rods at the reactor in Yongbyon.

Mr. Meyer said that unless inspectors were given the chance to inspect the reactor, including the fuel, they would not be able to determine whether the reactor's "use was entirely peaceful."

"We are ready to immediately send our inspectors on condition that they will be able to conduct full inspections," Mr. Meyer said.

The 5-megawatt reactor has been at the heart of the mystery over whether North Korea has at least

one nuclear bomb, as the CIA has alleged. After operating for several years, it was shut down for 100 days in 1989, giving rise to suspicions that North Korea used the time to replace much of the nuclear core with plutonium, the spent fuel for use in nuclear weapons.

North Korea claims it withdrew only a small portion of the fuel and says all of the plutonium it processed from the spent fuel has been turned over to the atomic energy agency.

By sampling the plutonium-laden fuel rods due for withdrawal next week, inspectors could determine whether they were indeed installed when the reactor began operating or after the 1989 shutdown to replace other rods that might have been reprocessed. In this way, the inspectors could deduce how much plutonium North Korea might have already accumulated.

After the North Koreans signed a safeguard agreement with the agency in 1992, it demanded complete inspections of North Korea's seven declared nuclear sites and two suspected undeclared sites, which were described as nonnuclear military bases.

In March, inspectors were allowed back into North Korea to check the declared nuclear sites after a one-year break, but were denied full access to one of the installations.

The United States says that thorough UN inspections of North Korea's nuclear sites is a prerequisite to a resumption of high-level talks between the two nations, a halt to U.S.-South Korean war games and promotion of inter-Korean dialogue.

On Thursday, North Korea launched another diplomatic initiative, inviting the United States to negotiate a peace agreement for the Korean Peninsula.

(AFP, WP, Reuters)

U.S.-North Korean Talks

American and North Korean officials met at the United Nations on Thursday to discuss the standoff between the international nuclear inspectors and the North Korean government, Agence France-Press reported. The meeting, the first between the two sides in two months, was held by low-level officials, diplomats said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Tehran Is Aiding IRA, Britain Says

LONDON (AP) — Iran is helping the Irish Republican Army in its violent campaign against British rule in Northern Ireland, the British government said Thursday.

"We are convinced that there have been contacts between Iranian intelligence and the IRA," a Foreign Office spokesman said. But the spokesman refused to discuss the alleged contacts, nor would he specify the assistance Iran allegedly provided.

Foreign Minister Douglas Hogg summoned the Iranian chargé d'affaires, Gholamreza Ansari, to the Foreign Office to demand that the contacts "be immediately and conclusively severed." Mr. Ansari denied that Iran had helped the IRA. "I'm sure it's not right," he said after the meeting.

BBC Warns Malaysia on Censorship

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — The BBC has threatened to stop providing news to Malaysia's state television station because of censorship, an Information Ministry official said on Thursday.

The BBC notified Radio Televisyen Malaysia (RTM) by letter last week that it would stop providing programs starting May 1 unless the censorship stopped, the official said.

The BBC objected after several scenes were cut from a report about labor riots in neighboring Indonesia. The national news agency Bernama quoted Fauzi Abdul Rahman, the Information Ministry's parliamentary secretary, as saying that Southeast Asian countries had agreed among themselves to refrain from broadcasting news that might be sensitive to their neighbors.

Russia Signs Arms Pact With Syria

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — Russia has signed a military cooperation agreement with Syria that would pave the way for resumption of arms supplies to Damascus, Russian officials said Thursday.

They said the agreement, the first of its kind since the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, had been signed Wednesday at the end of a visit by Russia's deputy prime minister, Oleg N. Soskovets. "It is an agreement for cooperation in the military field, including the selling of weapons and training in how to use them," a Russian official said.

The Soviet Union for many years was Syria's main supplier of arms. But in the final phase of Communist rule, Moscow shifted its stance on the Arab-Israeli conflict, telling Damascus to forget its hopes of military parity with Israel and pressing for payment of substantial debts.

Retrial Set in German Firebombing

KARLSRUHE, Germany (Reuters) — An extreme rightist convicted of organizing a firebomb attack against a foreigners' hostel will be retried after Germany's highest criminal court ruled Thursday that his sentence was too light.

The appeals court said Rüdiger Klasen should be tried for attempted murder, a more serious charge than the counts of attempted grievous bodily injury and arson on which he was convicted.

Mr. Klasen, a former leader of the far-right National Democratic Party, was sentenced in June to three years in prison for recruiting and arming nine youths to carry out the firebombing of the hostel near Boizenburg in the northeastern state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in 1992. The regional court that convicted him and nine co-defendants ruled that there was not enough evidence of intended injury to sentence him for attempted murder. But the high court ruled that Mr. Klasen must have known that people could have been killed in the fire, in which three foreigners were injured.

Tanks Battle Near Yemeni Capital

SANA'A, Yemen (Reuters) — Rival Yemeni army units fought tank and artillery battles near the Yemeni capital for a second day in a row on Thursday, sources on both sides said.

The fighting threatened to rupture the 1990 merger agreement between North and South Yemen and raised fears of civil war. Sources in Sana'a, in the North, and Aden, capital of the former South Yemen, confirmed the collapse of a cease-fire between units loyal to President Ali Abdullah Saleh and to his rival from the South, Vice President Ali Salem Baid.

Southern Yemeni sources said their troops, stationed in potentially hostile territory that used to be North Yemen, had the support of local tribes, who were bearing reinforcements from reaching North Yemeni troops. Such tribal involvement, if confirmed, could further complicate the dispute. Colonel Saleh's supporters have expressed anger at what they say have been efforts by the Yemen Socialist Party led by Mr. Baid to buy support among the often lawless tribes in the North.

For the Record

President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine said Thursday that he would ask parliament to postpone the presidential election scheduled for June, arguing that the former Soviet republic would slide deeper into chaos if it went ahead. He stressed he would not run for re-election until laws were passed defining the roles of the legislature and the president. (Reuters)

Parliamentary policemen and civilians went on the rampage in Kinshasa, in western Zaire, on Thursday, pillaging churches, shops and clinics in the town, diplomats in Kinshasa said. It was not clear what sparked the incident, but previous such violence has been over army pay. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Pilots Targeted in Ex-Soviet Republics

HONG KONG (APF) — Robbers are taking to the skies of the former Soviet Union, preying on pilots who must carry bagfuls of American dollars and Deutsche marks to cover operating expenses, the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations said Thursday.

The association's president, Bart Bakker, said airports were demanding that incoming flights pay on the spot, and in cash, for such expenses as landing fees and fuel. So the pilots have to carry huge amounts of cash.

Mr. Bakker said, "There have been many instances — recorded instances — in which pilots have been robbed, molested or even killed for that money." Some 306 airlines now operate in the former Soviet republics, which used to be served by just one carrier, Aeroflot, which continues to operate as Russia's principal airline.

A security alert at Schiphol International Airport outside Amsterdam went into its second week Thursday, with the police continuing to block cars from approaching the main terminal. The Amsterdam daily Het Parool reported that this was in response to the threat of an Islamic militant attack on Israeli, Egyptian or American targets. (AP)

Traffic will be severely disrupted in Prague during the summer tourist season because of extensive work on the city's main axis, especially in central Prague between the Masaryk railway station and Wenceslas Square, the police said Thursday. (AP)

"Golden Week," a series of national holidays in Japan, starts Thursday, and a record 455,000 Japanese are expected to tour abroad. Official holidays are Friday and next Tuesday through Thursday, but many workers are given 10 days off or fill the gaps by taking a few days of vacation. (AP)

United Airlines has asked city officials for another delay in the opening of the new Denver airport, now set for May 15, because of the troubled baggage system. The city canceled a pre-Christmas opening because construction was behind schedule, and a March 9 opening because of the baggage system. (AP)

Air traffic in three north Italian international airports may be disrupted Monday by a strike of air controllers and ground personnel, who seek a change in regulations and the hiring of more workers. They plan to strike for two hours in the Milan airports of Linate and Malpensa. Air controllers at Orto al Serio airport, near Bergamo, plan to strike for six hours. (AP)

The New Japanese Cabinet

Following is the new Japanese cabinet, appointed on Thursday (J-Japan Renewal Party, C-Clean Government Party, D-Democratic Socialist Party, N-Japan New Party, L-Liberals, R-Reform, P-Nonpolitical):

Prime Minister: Tadamichi Hata (J)
Foreign: Koji Kakizawa (J)
Justice: Shigetomo Nagano (J)
Finance: Hiroshi Fujii (J)
Education: Ryoko Akamatsu (P)
Health and Welfare: Keigo Ouchi (D)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Matsuki Kano (J)
International Trade and Industry: Eijiro Hata (J)
Transport: Nobuaki Futami (C)
Posts/Telecommunications: Katsuyuki Hikasa (C)
Labor: Kunihiro Hatayama (R)
Construction: Keiji Morinaga (C)
Home Affairs: Hajime Ishii (J)
Chief Cabinet Secretary: Hiroshi Kumagaya (J)
Directors-General of Government Agencies (State Ministers):
Management/Coordination: Kohei Iwata (C)
Defense: Awaichi Kanda (D)
Economic Planning: Yoshio Teramasa (N)
Science and Technology: Mikio Omi (C)
Environment: Toshiko Hamayoshi (C)
National Land: Mamoru Sato (D)
Hokkaido/Okinawa Development: Motoyoshi Sato (J)

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Egypt	170
El Salvador	355-5770
Finland	199-000-19
France	00-102-80
Germany	0130-0012
Ghana	007-0316
Greece	00-90-1211
Grenada	1-800-624-8721
Guatemala	189
Haiti	001-800-444-1234
Honduras	001-800-674-7000
Hungary	007-800-01411
Iceland	999-002
Ireland	177-150-2727
Israel	172-1022
Italy	800-674-7000
Jamaica	080011
Kenya	155-0212
Lesotho	0800-0112
Luxembourg	95-800-674-7000
Mexico	197-0019
Morocco	00-022-91-32
Netherlands	001-800-950-1022
Nicaragua	166
Norway	800-1912
Panama	109
Paraguay	2810-108
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Poland	061-190
Portugal	09-017-1234
Puerto Rico	1-800-888-8000
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THE AMERICAS / A TABLEAU OF RECENT HISTORY

5 Presidents and a Nation Come Together to Say Farewell to Richard Nixon



Bill Clinton, George Bush, Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford with their wives during the funeral for Mr. Nixon.

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

YORBA LINDA, California — To the heroic strains of "Victory at Sea," the theme that comforted Richard Milhous Nixon through his darkest moments, Americans paid a final tribute to the former president who had fascinated, infuriated and impressed them for nearly half a century.

It was hard to imagine Wednesday, as the Reverend Billy Graham offered a prayer to "lift us above our darkness and distress into the light and peace," that there would be no more comebacks or reinventions, no more new Nixons, same old Nixons or mellowed Nixons.

President Bill Clinton, a Democrat who came of age in the politically scalding years of Vietnam and Watergate, a leader who has had his own experiences with sin and redemption, urged Americans to let Mr. Nixon's Sisyphus penance earn him forgiveness.

"May the day of judging President Nixon on anything less than his entire life and career come to a close."

The four living former presidents — Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and George Bush — looked on from the first row of seats at the first funeral for a U.S. president since Lyndon B. Johnson's in 1973.

Mr. Graham said in his sermon before 3,000 guests at the service at the Nixon Library and Birthplace that Mr. Nixon had given his final wave and thumbs-up sign to his doctor in New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center after he was felled by a stroke as he was reading the gallery proofs of his last book on foreign affairs.

"That is a moment of determination, an example of fighting on and never giving up," Mr. Graham said of the man whose darker and better angels alike had cast compelling shadows

on the American character and consciousness. Before the funeral began, the guests mingled amiably, creating a living tableau of recent American history.

There on the lawn in front of the bungalow where Mr. Nixon was born were people who had not seen one another for 20 years; aides who had suffered with him through the Watergate scandal that forced Mr. Nixon's resignation from office, some of whom had gone to prison for their parts in it; secretaries from the White House press office, advance men from his 1960 campaign against John F. Kennedy.

Perhaps the biggest stir was created by former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, silver-haired and tanned, looking as sleek as the day he left office in 1973 after a financial scandal. "I decided after 20 years of resentment to put it all aside," Mr. Agnew said before the ceremony. "I'm here to pay tribute to the man's many accomplishments and to express our sympathy to Tricia and Julie and the family we always thought highly of. The last time I talked to him was the day I resigned."

"He tried to call me after that, several times, but I didn't take the calls because, at the time, I felt totally abandoned, but that's all past."

George McGovern, whom Mr. Nixon defeated to win re-election in a 49-state landslide 22 years ago, captured the ambience of the day, telling reporters during a flight from Washington to California aboard Air Force One:

"My own career has been so intertwined with his that I really had the feeling that an old friend had left the scene. That may seem a little bit of the bitterness of that 1972 campaign, but I made my peace with him years ago."

Choking back tears, Henry A. Kissinger gave one of the eulogies. He said Mr. Nixon, despite his gruff pose, would have been delighted by

the outpouring of concern and praise from friends and adversaries this last week, in what he termed "the culmination of an astonishing life."

Mr. Clinton smiled and nodded in agreement. The former secretary of state described Mr. Nixon as "one of the seminal presidents" in terms of conduct of foreign policy.

"He achieved greatly, and he suffered deeply," Mr. Kissinger said. "But he never gave up. In his solitude he envisaged a new international order that would reduce lingering enmities, strengthen historic friendships and give new hope to mankind."

In his eulogy, Mr. Clinton quoted from the speech Mr. Nixon gave in 1968 in accepting the Republican Party nomination for president. He spoke of "the force of a driving dream" that had carried the former president from humble beginnings in California onto the world stage and added:

"He made mistakes, and they, like his accomplishments, are part of his life and record. But the enduring lesson of Richard Nixon is that he never gave up being part of the action and passion of the times."

Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, in beginning his eulogy said he believed that "the second half of the 20th century will be known as the Age of Nixon."

"The American people, he said, 'love a fighter, and in Dick Nixon they found a gallant one.'"

He recalled that Mr. Nixon had once told his daughter Julie, "I just get up every morning to confound my enemies." At that, Julie, sitting a few feet away, broke into a wide, delighted grin.

Mr. Dole's voice cracked as he quoted Mr. Nixon as saying, "In the end, what matters is that you have always lived life to the hilt."

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Quayle's Book Settles Scores

WASHINGTON — Jim Baker, according to former Vice President Dan Quayle, cared about only one thing: "What was in it for Jim Baker." The former housing secretary, Jack Kemp, was prone to "tangents" with no "discernible point." And President George Bush's men ran "the most poorly planned and executed incumbent presidential campaign in this century."

After 18 months of relative silence, the former vice president is back.

Mr. Quayle's public return comes in the form of a take-no-prisoners book, "Standing Firm." The book nicks nearly everyone it touches — except Mr. Bush — and leaves no doubt that Mr. Quayle has strong intentions of seeking the presidency in 1996. The book, along with planned appearances by Mr. Quayle plugging it on national television programs and a promotional tour map shaped by electoral politics, looks like the first step in determining the viability of a Quayle campaign.

"Standing Firm" will be published May 5. But copies are already in Republican circles, where its swipes at prominent members have been the gist of intense gossip.

To some extent, the book offers a realistic appraisal by Mr. Quayle about his airhead image from the August day Mr. Bush selected the little-known Indiana senator in 1988 to be his running mate. Some chapters, such as one called "Meeting the Media," amount to a Quayle effort to discern why he became among the most ridiculed politicians in history.

Chapters in the nearly 400-page book are named for episodes in his vice presidency that exacerbated that image, and one, "Flaps, Gaffes and Serious Diplomacy," deals with a slew of them. That chapter explains the circumstances surrounding Mr. Quayle's reference to "happy campers" in the Samoan capital of Pago Pago which appeared to be patronizing.

Another chapter, "Baked, Mashed and Fried," starts with the infamous episode in the 1992 campaign where Mr. Quayle misspelled "potato," giving it an "s" at the end. But he laments that his staff did not help him mitigate the damage by putting a better "spin" on the episode.

Another chapter deals with the "Dump Quayle" effort he believes was orchestrated by Mr. Baker, then secretary of state, and Robert Teeter, the campaign chairman.

While the book contains much of Mr. Quayle's self-deprecating humor, it also offers extensive self-justification. It is not a serious examination of

the Bush presidency or any sort of prescription for the future.

It is largely a "setting-the-record-straight" book that one friend of Mr. Quayle's called "a small book," in reference not to its size but to what it accomplishes. (WP)

'Vacancy' Signs on Capitol Hill

WASHINGTON — Suddenly, and with virtually no fanfare, that throng of voters whose prevailing attitude toward Congress is to throw the bums out is getting its wish: Incumbents are leaving, in droves.

Swept out by a generational change, forced out by public cynicism, unforgiving politics and unrelenting fund-raising demands, up to 90 of the House and Senate's 535 members are likely to be gone when the next Congress convenes in January. Some will lose elections. But most are just retiring.

So many members are leaving the House of Representatives this year — 46 already, atop 45 departures in 1990 and a record 110 in 1992 — that the majority of the next House is virtually certain to consist of politicians with four years of Washington experience or less. That would make it the greenest House in at least 20 years, probably in 45 years.

But the meaning is less clear for the legislative and electoral systems, which many say have grown meaner and more impersonal with each succeeding rout of incumbents.

And it is exceedingly bad news for the Democratic Party and President Bill Clinton.

With Wednesday's announcement by Senator David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, that he would retire at the end of this session to become president of the University of Oklahoma, nine senators will have stepped aside this year — the most since 1978, when 10 retired.

In part, because there are far more Democrats in Congress than Republicans, far more Democrats are now deciding to leave. And several factors, from redistricting to Mr. Clinton's middling popularity, make it likely that Republicans will capture an unusually large number of open seats in November. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, in his eulogy at former President Richard Nixon's funeral: "He stood on pinnacles that dissolved in the precipice. He achieved greatly and he suffered deeply. But he never gave up." (NYT)

Ames, in Guilty Plea, Assails 'Self-Serving' CIA

By David Johnston

New York Times Service

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia — In an extraordinary statement delivered minutes before a federal judge ordered him to prison for the rest of his life, Aldrich Hazen Ames said Thursday that he had betrayed his country because the government's espionage agencies had evolved into "a self-serving interest group, immeasurably aided by secrecy."

In a meandering summation that was his first public statement since his arrest on spying charges Feb. 21, Mr. Ames expressed regret for his actions, sorrow at breaking the law and sympathy for those recruited by the CIA in the former Soviet Union who had died because he had disclosed their identities for pay. But he also defended his actions as no more immoral than those of a stock-market speculator who had been caught trading on inside information.

Mr. Ames said two factors had motivated him: protest against what he termed a "shift to the extreme right in our political spectrum" and his alienation from the CIA, which he said had engaged in "self-serving sham" to deceive generations of policymakers about the value of their work.

At the hearing in federal court, Mr. Ames, a 31-year career officer at the Central Intelligence Agency, pleaded guilty as expected to a two-count criminal indictment charging him with espionage and evading taxes on what prosecutors said was more than \$2.5 million in payments from the Kremlin for his spying.

His wife, Rosanna, pleaded guilty to a lesser espionage offense and tax evasion. But her sentencing was postponed until Aug. 26 to put pressure on Mr. Ames to keep his promise to cooperate with the government's effort to assess the damage he had caused.

Mr. Ames faces a sentence of five to six years in prison, but defense lawyers said she could be free in less than five years with time off for good behavior. Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, a member of the House Intelligence Committee, criticized Mrs. Ames's sentence as too lenient, but prosecutors defended the plea bargain.

"Did she get off easy?" said Helen Fahey, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia. "No, she did not get off easy."

The agreement, she said, "resulted in the maximum benefit to the government that could have been achieved in this case."

The couple arrived at the court house in manacles, wearing the prison clothes they have worn in court appearances since their arrest capped a 10-month spy hunt by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose agents trailed the Amesess, wiretapped their phones, surreptitiously entered their house and electronically monitored their home computer.

Because the details of their guilty pleas had trickled out in recent days, the hearing Thursday seemed to have been drained of drama until Mr. Ames stood and matter-of-factly read his final statement as his wife, seated nearby, quietly wept.

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A-Bomb Pioneers Weren't Spies, Group Asserts

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The world's largest group of physicists criticized a new book that asserts that the main architects of the nuclear era betrayed the United States by spying for Moscow.

The group called for a federal investigation of the accusations, which it disparaged as unsubstantiated and flawed by serious discrepancies.

The book, "Special Tasks: The Memoirs of an Unwanted Witness — a Soviet Spymaster," was written by Pavel Sudoplatov and recently published by Little, Brown & Co. During the Stalin era, Mr. Sudoplatov was the Soviet Union's deputy director of foreign intelligence and director of atomic intelligence.

The book asserts that the scientists who founded the nuclear era and developed the

atomic bomb during World War II knowingly gave the weapon's secrets to Moscow.

Among those the author accused were Niels Bohr, Enrico Fermi, George Gamow, J. Robert Oppenheimer and Leo Szilard, all of whom are dead.

The physicists' group, the American Physical Society, a 45,000-member organization based in College Park, Maryland, held a news conference Wednesday in Washington at which five experts denounced the book's nuclear aspects as wildly inaccurate and probably fictitious.

The group's council, a 40-member elected body, also issued a statement of condemnation.

The council expressed "profound dismay at unsubstantiated allegations" against "some of the most eminent scientists of this century."

The accusations, the council said, "are made by a man who has characterized himself as a master of deception and deceit."

The council also said that surviving colleagues of those accused have pointed out "serious discrepancies" in the book.

For instance, Hans Bethe, who ran the theory division at Los Alamos, New Mexico, the birthplace of the bomb, denounced one of the book's central allegations about Mr. Oppenheimer, the scientific head of the secret laboratory.

The book asserts that Mr. Oppenheimer took special steps to bring in a British scientist, Klaus Fuchs, who then spied for Moscow. After the war, Mr. Fuchs confessed and was sentenced to prison.

Mr. Bethe dismissed the accusation against Mr. Oppenheimer.

"Fuchs was simply part of the British mission," he said. "We didn't choose among them."

Mr. Bethe added that the book's allegations about Mr. Oppenheimer in general appeared to be "a web of lies."

"Our mission is to save Michael from this horrific caning," he said.

The family has discussed some of the offers for Mr. Fay's story but has not reached any decisions, said Mrs. Chan, 46, a native of St. Louis, Missouri. "It's all kind of mind-boggling."

She added that "we're going to be very protective of Mike" once he is released from Queenstown Remand Prison. Mr. Fay, of Dayton, Ohio, was sentenced March 31. With time off for good behavior, he is expected to be released June 21.

"I don't feel that a monetary end to this is necessarily great," Mrs. Chan said. But if her son wants to profit from his ordeal, that would be fine with her, she said.

As for herself, "I plan to write a book, definitely," Mrs. Chan said. She said the family had hoped that Mr. Fay could keep a diary in prison, but authorities would give him only a pen and two sheets of paper to write a letter once every two

weeks. So far, Mrs. Chan said, her son has sent one letter — to his girlfriend.

"Our mission is to save Michael from this horrific caning," he said.

The family has discussed some of the offers for Mr. Fay's story but has not reached any decisions, said Mrs. Chan, 46, a native of St. Louis, Missouri. "It's all kind of mind-boggling."

She added that "we're going to be very protective of Mike" once he is released from Queenstown Remand Prison. Mr. Fay, of Dayton, Ohio, was sentenced March 31. With time off for good behavior, he is expected to be released June 21.

"I don't feel that a monetary end to this is necessarily great," Mrs. Chan said. But if her son wants to profit from his ordeal, that would be fine with her, she said.

As for herself, "I plan to write a book, definitely," Mrs. Chan said. She said the family had hoped that Mr. Fay could keep a diary in prison, but authorities would give him only a pen and two sheets of paper to write a letter once every two

States Come to Defense of Job-Seeking Smokers

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A growing number of private employers around the United States are refusing to hire smokers as a quick-and-easy way to hold down health-care costs. But just as swiftly, state legislatures are coming to the smokers' defense, passing laws that prohibit hiring practices that discriminate against them.

While a hiring ban is a relatively new tactic — less than 10 years old — in the war against smoking, thousands of companies in the United States have forbidden their employees to smoke, even off the job.

Companies say that not hiring smokers not only saves money but also improves safety conditions, cuts down on absenteeism and minimizes the need to train new employees to replace those who retire early because of lung cancer, emphysema and other diseases related to smoking.

When a Lockheed plant in Marietta, Georgia, announced this month that it would no longer hire people who smoke

cigarette, company executives cited a study by the American Lung Association showing that an employee who smokes can cost a company up to \$5,000 a year more in annual insurance premiums than a nonsmoker.

A congressional study said that in 1990, the last year for which figures were available, the direct cost of providing health care to people with smoking-related diseases had reached nearly \$21 billion. And that did not include nearly \$7 billion in lost wages for employees out sick.

"Our goals with this new policy are to move toward becoming a smoke-free facility," said James A. (Micky) Blackwell, president of the Lockheed Aeronautics Systems Co. in Marietta. "Accomplishing these goals will ultimately help lower our costs, improve our competitive position and put Lockheed in a better position to win new business."

The Marietta plant employs about 11,000 people and makes military planes like the C-130 Hercules transport and the P-3 Orion. Beginning July 2, new employees must sign a statement promising not to smoke. The ban operates on the

honor system and means, in effect, that new employees cannot light up even at home. Anyone found by a fellow worker smoking in a bar, restaurant or anyplace else could be dismissed.

The new policy does not affect current employees, who are allowed to smoke at designated places at the plant and anywhere else on their own time.

As aggressive as the hiring ban might appear, similar efforts by other companies have backfired by prompting a stampede of state laws written specifically to protect smokers against such discrimination.

Five years ago no such laws existed. By last year, 28 states and the District of Columbia had enacted legislation to protect smokers, and experts say that anti-smoking initiatives by employers in states that have no smokers' rights laws, like Georgia, could ultimately help get one passed.

Federal statutes protect against discrimination in hiring but for the broader reasons of race, religion, age and sex.

Clinton Plans to Get Tough on Haiti

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, in a new turn of policy, intends to apply enough pressure on Haiti's military leaders to force their surrender and permit the return of democracy, according to Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

Mrs. Albright said Mr. Clinton's proposals for tighter international sanctions against Haiti would be ready for Security Council consideration by the end of the week.

"We believe the sanctions will

work," Mrs. Albright said in a broader interview on Wednesday night.

Mr. Clinton's policy envisions a global embargo against Haiti, except for humanitarian deliveries, and proposes a ban on international travel by Haiti's military leaders and their allies. Their assets abroad would be frozen as well.

In effect, the policy would make universal the steps that the Clinton administration has already taken on its own.

Although expressing confidence that the administration had come

up with an effective formula for ending the two-and-a-half-year-old political impasse, Mrs. Albright did not rule out the possibility of U.S. military action against Haiti.

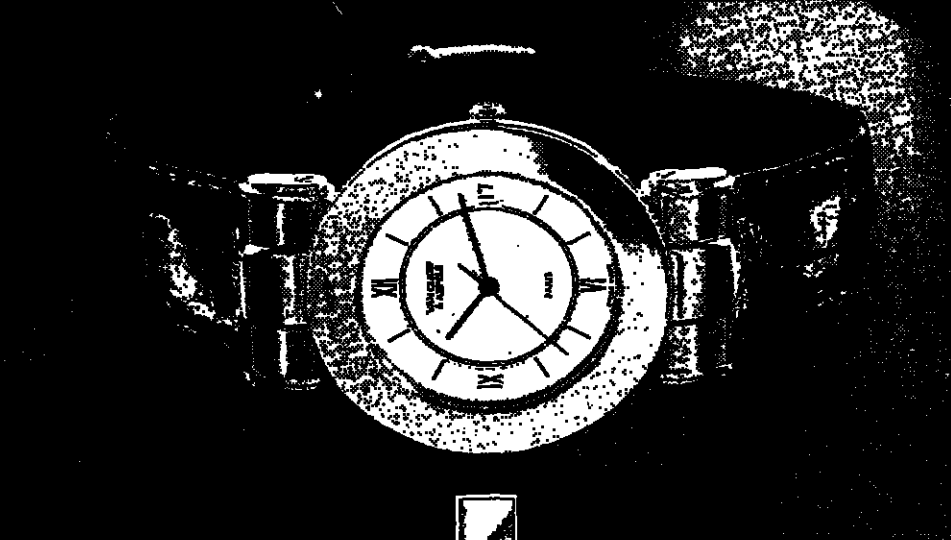
Mrs. Albright said Lawrence Pezzullo, a U.S. special adviser on Haiti, was forced to step down this week because "he became identified with a policy that was not really working."

In addition, she said, Mr. Pezzullo had lost the confidence of Haitian democrats and others seeking the reinstatement of the exiled president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

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An Israeli Settler Gets Life Sentence For Killing Arab

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A Jewish settler was convicted of murder and sentenced to life in prison on Thursday for shooting a Palestinian who had been bound hand and foot after a stabbing attack last year in the occupied West Bank. The verdict came amid a government crackdown on Jewish militants that began after a settler massacre at least 29 Muslims in prayer in a mosque in the West Bank town of Hebron on Feb. 25. In the ruling, a three-judge panel of the Jerusalem District Court found the settler, Yoram Skolnik, guilty of premeditated murder in the shooting of the Palestinian, Musa Abu Sabha, near the settlement of Susia, south of Hebron, in March 1993. Under Israeli law, murder carries a mandatory sentence of life in prison.

Mr. Skolnik, 25, from the settlement of Maaleh Hever, fired nine shots from his Uzi submachine gun at Mr. Abu Sabha as the Palestinian lay face down with legs bound and his hands tied behind his back.

Mr. Abu Sabha, 20, from the village of Yatta, had been apprehended by settlers near Susia. After they put him in their jeep, he stabbed the driver. He was then tied up and searched and found to be carrying a grenade. Mr. Skolnik arrived soon after and opened fire. Mr. Skolnik argued in court that he had felt endangered and had shot at the captive's hands in self-defense, fearing that Mr. Abu Sabha might wriggle free and set off the grenade.

But witnesses testified that Mr. Skolnik had remarked after the shooting: "He had it coming to him. I had a moral right to do it. I wanted to wake the nation up. It was asleep."

Mr. Skolnik acted after a series of Palestinian attacks in Israel and calls from some Israeli rightist politicians to kill Arab assailants on the spot.

Mr. Skolnik's mother, Pearl Skolnik, said the verdict would be appealed to the Israeli Supreme Court.

It was the second murder conviction and life sentence handed down against a Jewish settler since the outbreak of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories in December 1987. According to figures kept by B'Tselem, an Israeli human-rights group, 95 Palestinians have been killed in the territories by Israeli civilians since the uprising began.

Human-rights groups have accused the Israeli authorities of being lenient with violent settlers. But after the Hebron massacre, the government disarmed and imprisoned some Jewish militants and outlawed Kach and Kahane Chai, two virulently anti-Arab groups led by disciples of Rabbi Meir Kahane, who was assassinated in New York.

The leader of Kach, Baruch Marzel, was caught hiding in Mr. Skolnik's home this month after having evaded the police for weeks.



Yoram Skolnik being brought into the courtroom in Jerusalem before his conviction and sentencing.

ISRAEL: Target Date Set

Continued from Page 1

stationed directly at border-crossing points. The Israelis want such police officers to be kept sufficiently far away to prevent possible claims of Palestinian independence or sovereignty at these locations.

Israeli officials said progress was made in resolving other disputes. Israel has agreed to allow the Palestinians to have their own stamps and telephone codes. Israel also agreed to an international force, drawn from eight other countries, to be stationed in Gaza and Jericho under similar terms to the observers to arrive soon in Hebron.

Mr. Arafat pledged to the Israelis to seek to formally annul the PLO covenant with its hostile references to Israel, a promise he made in September but so far has not fulfilled.

ALLIES: America and Europe Are Drifting Together, and Drifting Apart

Continued from Page 1

system that has brought record prosperity to most countries and a commitment to democracy and collective security that withstood Nazi and Communist dictatorships that seemed bent on global conquest.

Militarily, Operation Overlord was probably history's last great maritime and land assault on a continental scale. About 155,000 American, British and Canadian troops, borne by 5,000 ships and preceded by 1,000 Royal Air Force bombers, landed in Normandy on June 6. Ten days later, 300,000 more men were ashore pursuing the Wehrmacht across France.

But 14 months later the explosion of the atomic bomb in the Pacific theater changed the rules of global conflict, inaugurating an era in which wars were more likely to destroy continents than liberate them.

The Normandy invasion represented the fulfillment of a commitment made by Franklin D. Roosevelt in August 1941 when he joined Winston Churchill in calling for "the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny" in Europe — four months before America formally entered the war.

The destruction of the Nazis, the two leaders declared in a document called the Atlantic Charter, would establish "a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

The landing in Normandy and the campaign that followed did not succeed in bringing the broad peace that Roosevelt and Churchill foresaw in the Atlantic Charter, which was instrumental in establishing the United Nations in 1945. Instead, the Red Army of occupation, taking advantage of the Western invasion demanded by Stalin, raced to Berlin and Central Europe.

But working together, Europe and America established democracy as the form of government to which all Europeans and eventually the Russians as well aspired and adopted. Just as

America had once been termed "the daughter of Europe," in Charles de Gaulle's memorable phrase, the American re-engagement in Europe created new institutional offspring, from the International Monetary Fund to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Those institutions were formed, the French philosopher Raymond Aron once observed, by "men walking backward into the future."

America was determined not to repeat the mistake of leaving Europe ungarrisoned against a continental power seemingly bent on global conquest, as it did in the 1930s. American and European partnership, while frequently strained, shaped the global order.

Perhaps the greatest internal accomplishment of that partnership was the establishment of a strong German democracy that was extended eastward with the breakup of the Soviet empire. It would have been hard to imagine 50 years ago this spring that the present German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, would travel to Washington and say, as he did earlier this month:

"Not all of our interests coincide, but our common interests and bonds clearly outweigh the differences. Germany and the United States form the core of NATO. Never before were American forces so closely linked with another ally."

"Since 1945, more Americans have lived and worked in Germany than anywhere else in the world. The United States is Germany's largest foreign investor, and at the same time attracts the most German capital."

For all that, the German chancellor will not be at the D-Day celebration, kept away by British and French sensitivities and memories. Nor does Mr. Kinkel's accurate description of the recent past obscure a growing divergence between Bonn and Washington over the future of Central and Eastern Europe, which surfaced in the debate over the Clinton administration's Partnership for Peace proposal.

Germany wanted to move much faster to bring Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary into NATO than did the United States and the other allies. Relieved that the European Com-

mon Market, in its various forms, has removed German-French conflict as the motor of war in Western Europe, Germany now turns to the unfinished business of finding stability on its eastern frontier and a modus vivendi with Russia.

Germans have "an unwavering wish" to open Europe to the east, rather than go toward a federal European state centered in the West, Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, head of Germany's Allensbach Institute, concludes from extensive poll-taking. "People want to keep national variations unchanged."

The extension of German power into the former Soviet sphere of influence is the kind of big strategic question that would have been central to the U.S.-European partnership before. But the lack of substantive consultation and day-to-day attention on this and other large strategic options is striking in American-European relations today.

Although there is no open conflict, the sense of creative partnership that stretched from the Atlantic Charter to the Two-Plus-Four talks on German reunification is now missing. American diplomats and other senior alliance officials concede in private.

The Clinton White House can be roused into episodic action abroad by tragedies like Kosovo and clear threats like North Korea's reckless pursuit of nuclear capability.

But the president is clearly more comfortable at a jobs summit with finance and labor ministers than he is at a NATO summit. He believes he represents his generation's contribution to the future by emphasizing economics and trade over traditional diplomatic and strategic concerns.

To most members of the generation of Bill Clinton and of the younger politicians yet to come to power in Europe, the moment of truth in the trans-Atlantic relationship that occurred on the Normandy beaches is a distant memory absorbed from history books or elderly tales. The anniversary of that moment is a useful reminder of the task they will face in reinvigorating, or replacing, what has been the globe's central partnership.

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GENES: A Better Mouse

Continued from Page 1

Mountain View, California. Similar findings by workers at Cell Genesys, a biotech company in Foster City, California, will appear in the May issue of Nature Genetics.

Robert M. Kay, GenPharm's vice president for research and development, said the company hoped to start testing some of its antibodies in patients next year. He said they would focus initially on antibodies that attack certain cancers.

He said the company was still sorting through the overabundance of options that had come with the newfound ability to design human antibodies almost at will. "We're like kids in a candy store," he said.

Antibodies are Y-shaped proteins made by specialized immune-system cells. The outstretched arms of these proteins latch onto foreign invaders such as bacteria or viruses, while the single "leg" attaches to killer cells or compounds capable of destroying the intruder.

One of the beauties of antibodies is their specificity. In response to the appearance of an unwanted guest, antibody-producing cells churn out millions of antibodies whose arms are designed to latch only to that particular invader.

For decades researchers have tried to replicate this biological assembly line in test tubes or experimental animals, with the goal of making large quantities of antibodies that could then be injected into people to augment their own immune response.

Research focused on mice, whose immune systems are similar to humans'. And success, it seemed, came in 1975 when scientists developed the technique for making monoclonal antibodies — so called because they are all derived from a single clone, or line of cells.

At first they worked well in people, researchers said. But since the antibodies had been made in mice, human immune systems quickly recognized them as foreign, and so attacked the would-be comrades before their therapeutic missions were completed.

"Because of those problems, people stopped believing in antibody therapy," said Man Sung Cho, director of the antibody humanization laboratory at Protein Design Labs in Mountain View, California. "But now it looks like the potential could finally be realized."

Cho said the company was still sorting through the overabundance of options that had come with the newfound ability to design human antibodies almost at will. "We're like kids in a candy store," he said.

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Rightist Sees More Bombings

Terre'Blanche 'Supports' South Africa Attacks

Continued from Page 1

BOEKENHOUTFONTEIN, South Africa — The neo-Nazi leader Eugene Terre'Blanche said Thursday that bombers would continue their attacks in South Africa until the country's whites were given a separate homeland.

"There will be more explosions," he said. Mr. Terre'Blanche said he sympathized with bombers who have been trying to disrupt South Africa's first all-race elections this week, but he denied ordering any of the attacks, in which 21 people have died.

"I did not order my members to plant any bombs," said Mr. Terre'Blanche, leader of the white supremacist Afrikaner movement AWB. "But I will support them through courts and will not turn my back on them."

White rightists have been blamed for recent bomb attacks apparently intended to disrupt the country's first free elections, in which the black majority is expected to put an end to three centuries of white domination.

South African police have arrested 32 people, including some AWB members, in connection with the bombings.

Mr. Terre'Blanche and his khaki-uniformed colleagues converged Thursday on the house of Paul Kruger, president of the Transvaal Republic from 1883 to 1902, which is a shrine for white rightists opposed to black majority rule.

He said the bombings would not stop until white Afrikaners had been given their own territory within South Africa. "There will be more explosions until the Afrikaner nation is given his land," he said.

A large police and military force kept watch on the rightists' convoy and blocked its path through the town of Rustenburg, northwest of Pretoria, where blacks were lining up to vote.

Armored units of the South African Defense Force lined the roads out of Rustenburg and to Kruger's house in nearby Boekenhoutfontein.

When the AWB members converged on the Kruger house, they pushed away black journalists, hustling them off the property.

Mr. Terre'Blanche then led his supporters in a vow of solidarity for their goal of a white "fatherland."

He warned them of conflict and isolation ahead under the black-dominated government of national unity that is expected to emerge from this week's election, led by Nelson Mandela and his African National Congress.

"We are heading for a revolution and a war," he said. "We warned: The Zulu will never accept the Xhosa as a government." Mr. Terre'Blanche said, referring to the two major black South African ethnic groups. Mr. Mandela is a Xhosa, and his rival, Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, heads the Inkatha Freedom Party.

"In this revolution, the white man will never allow himself to be pushed off his land," Mr. Terre'Blanche said. "We will be the Boer people. We are fighters and because we are the Boer people, we are fighting and we are awakening the movements of the new South African government. We won't let them chase us out of South Africa."

He also added two provisos. One is that the more than 3,000 international observers in the country be deployed in force to those six former homelands Friday, to make sure there is no ballot tampering or irregularities. The other is that all votes cast Friday be counted separately, in case challenges arise.

There are other categories of votes that will have to be counted separately as well — those cast on ballots that did not have a special sticker affixed for the late-entering Inkatha Freedom Party, and those subject to what is most likely to be a voluminous set of complaints from all 27 parties about irregularities at individual voting stations.

After the counting begins Saturday, the electoral commission has up to 10 days to declare a result and decide whether the vote had been fair.

But throughout the political transition, Mr. de Klerk has conducted himself as a guarantor of the process first, and a partisan second. "We want the election to succeed," he said.

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VOTE: South Africa Extends Balloting in Black Areas

Continued from Page 1

to number 22.7 million, so many polling stations either ran out of ballots or never received any.

The chairman of the electoral commission, Judge Johann Krieger, has acknowledged he does not yet know the answer. One possibility is that South Africa's census count was way off; another is that, in huge numbers, voters chose to cast their ballots outside areas where they live (there is no voter registration roll, so people could vote anywhere).

Another possibility is mischief of some kind. Judge Krieger has ordered a review, and sought assistance from the police.

With so many unaccounted-for ballots, and with 9 million additional ballots having been printed and distributed on a hurry-up basis, the counting promises to bring many complications and complaints.

The areas where the voting will be extended are six former black homelands: KwaZulu; Transkei and Ciskei in the southeast, and Venda, Lebowa and Gazankulu in the northern Transvaal.

These are rural, deeply poor areas created as part of the grand apartheid design to make blacks citizens of foreign lands. Their governments were greatly underfunded and maladministered, and in many cases corrupt.

One reason the voting administration went badly in those areas was that the civil service infrastructure is weak. Another is that a small but significant number of homeland residents never received the identity documents they needed in order to vote. In many polling stations, electoral officers were trying to issue identity documents at the same time they were conducting a vote.

Mr. de Klerk's National Party was initially cool to the idea of an extension — calculating that it was in effect giving its opposition an extra day to gather votes in regions where the National Party is most likely to be blanketed.

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After the counting begins Saturday, the electoral commission has up to 10 days to declare a result and decide whether the vote had been fair.

But throughout the political transition, Mr. de Klerk has conducted himself as a guarantor of the process first, and a partisan second. "We want the election to succeed," he said.

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ITALY: Berlusconi Named to Form Government, Sealing Political Rise

Continued from Page 1

incipient economic boom through tax-cutting measures that should create jobs and solidify public confidence in his ability to govern.

Mr. Martino predicted that the Northern League would postpone its demand for moves toward a federal system in the interests of reviving the economy and reforming the income tax system, which the new governing alliance believes should be harmonized under a single flat tax rate of 33 percent.

"The League understands that any moves in the direction of federalism involve constitutional, not

Everybody knows that a saloon is more practical than a coupé.

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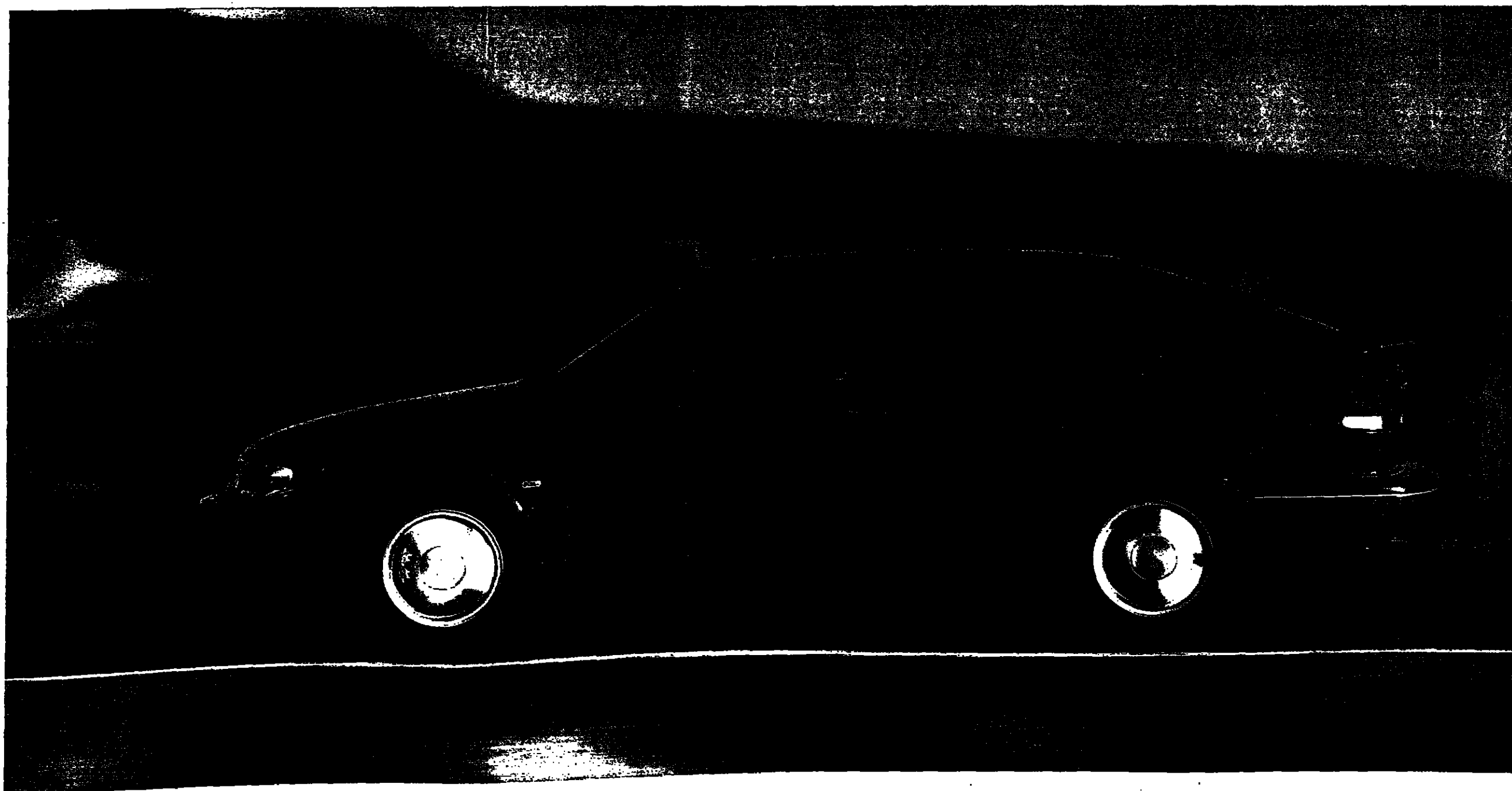
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OPINION

Nixon's Message, Candidly Given

By William Safire

YORBA LINDA, California — "Guns are an abomination," said Richard Nixon in one of our long talks last year. He added, "You can use that now." Which I did in a column.

The "now" referred to an agreement between my old boss and me: Some of what he said was for immediate quotation, some for private instruction, and the rest to be made public at my discretion "someday" — by which he meant any time after the ceremony Wednesday at which he joined the real Silent Majority.

Much of his strategic thinking will be available next month in his last book, "Beyond Peace." But here is Mr. Nixon as one admiring had a chance to see him, tossing off aphorisms with candor and purpose. "Bull sessions produce only what bulls produce."

On recent Russian leaders, preceding his last mission to Moscow, Yeltsin is at his best in a crisis, just as Gorbachev was at his worst in a crisis. We stayed too long with Gorbachev; we mustn't stay too long with Yeltsin. We need contact with the opposition, and Yeltsin won't like it.

"Foreign affairs is not a winner for him. He should play to his strength: try to keep the NATO coalition together. The left won't start a third party, and there's a big center out there. For the Republicans' sake, I hope he doesn't, but that's what he should do."

On the domestic Clinton: "I told him (a year ago) I gave him credit for a bold program. A leader tells people not where they want to go, but where they ought to go. That's from Burke. Clinton reminded me that with wage and price controls, I did something bold. Yeah, but it was a mistake." Mr. Nixon reminded me: "You wrote that speech, don't forget."

On China and most-favored-nation trade status: "What gets me is the old China hands who got all excited when I went to China, and who are now anti-China because there's no political freedom. Sure, our goal is for democratic government that protects human

rights, but it's economic freedom that spells doom for any closed society. MFN is a blunderbuss; we shouldn't use that."

On the Chinese leadership: "Jiang Zemin impresses Americans because he can recite parts of the Gettysburg Address in English; State overestimates him. Li Peng is ruthless, intelligent, wants to turn back the clock, and in a struggle after Deng's death, would have Jiang Zemin for leader. Zhu Rongji is totally committed to economic reforms, and politically — as he demonstrated as mayor of Shanghai — as reasonable as can be and still be a leader. I'd bet on Zhu; he's China's best hope."

His deep-background handicapping of the 1996 Republican field must await another day.

Mr. Nixon's farewell, as he accompanied me to the door: "We have to build a society that the world can continue to admire. That's the message I would like to leave for the kids."

The New York Times



The Tumultuous Beginning Of Our D-Day Rehearsal

By John Ausland

OSLO — With the 50th anniversary of our June 6 landing in Normandy drawing near, we can count on politicians to use the ceremonies to blend solemn ritual with an effort to extract political gain.

But those who landed that day, after a stormy crossing of the Channel, will recall that D-Day was the culmination of lengthy and rigorous preparation. For

boats commanded by Lieutenant Günther Rabe, based in Cherbourg, accidentally ran across a group of LSTs, or Landing Ship-Tanks, large vessels that carried vehicles and hundreds of men, as well as fuel and ammunition.

Because of a collision in Plymouth harbor and communications confusion, the British destroyer Scimitar was not with them. The result was two LSTs sunk and another badly damaged. Accounts vary as to how many men were lost, but it was about 750. Most were from the 1st Amphibious Brigade Group.

MEANWHILE

most of us, this took place in the United States and England. For others, in Africa, Sicily and the Italian mainland.

Many of us will also remember the early morning hours of a day 50 years ago this week, when hundreds of men died in Exercise Tiger, a rehearsal for Operation Overlord.

Reports that U.S. military authorities subsequently tried to hide what happened that night are not true, but neither did they seek to advertise it.

The final casualty was Rear Admiral Don P. Moon, who headed the naval side of Exercise Tiger. A few months after he was reprimanded and given a lesser command, he killed himself.

Although the 4th Infantry Division, which made the assault on Utah Beach, had trained for years in the United States, the crucial training took place after we arrived in England.

I represented the 29th Field Artillery Battalion in the 4th Infantry Division advance party. It sailed from New York on Jan. 2, 1944 on the Queen Elizabeth. After anchoring in a Scottish bay, we traveled by train to Tiverton, Devon, where division headquarters was to be. There I learned that the 29th would be stationed in Axminster, near Exeter. With the help of Sergeant C.A. Dinges, I was to make all arrangements with the village officials.

Shortly before we left Axminster, Colonel Joel F. Thomason, my battalion commander, sent me to division headquarters in Tiverton to get a copy of our orders, maps and sponge-rubber models of Utah Beach. The officer who gave them to me emphasized that under no condition was I to let anyone stop my vehicle. "If they try," he added, "shoot first and ask questions afterward." This made for a nervous ride back.

We had only three weeks to get ready for the battalion's arrival. In retrospect, I am astonished at the consideration with which village elders dealt with a demanding 23-year-old Yank. The only problem arose when I innocently selected the cricket pitch as a drill field. Without letting me know what a blunder I had made, the town clerk quietly diverted me to the soccer field.

The days passed, and we finally boarded our landing craft. In my case, this took place near Dartmouth. I was assigned to be Colonel James Van Fleet's artillery liaison officer. (He commanded the 8th Infantry Regiment, which made the initial assault on Utah Beach.)

Once the battalion was settled, intensive training for the invasion began. One unforgettable operation called for artillery firing on the foggy moors, a damp and miserable experience. Since we expected to run into a number of German pillboxes on the beach, the division went to the Assault Training Center on the west coast of Devon, near Barnstaple. There we saw hazardous demonstrations in which high explosive charges fastened to the ends of poles were used against pillboxes. The infantry also made mock attacks on strong points.

As we crossed the River Dart on a ferry to board our landing craft, I noted an elderly Englishman counting us. When I asked him why, he replied, "Son, we are going to charge a shilling for each of you under reverse Lend-Lease." Thus, participating in what General Omar Bradley had termed the greatest amphibious operation in history was not to be entirely free.

Although Exercise Tiger does not figure in the official D-Day ceremonies, two groups of American veterans will visit Slapton Sands in the latter part of May. And a remembrance service took place Thursday in the Slapton Parish Church. It recalled not only those who perished a half-century before but also the contribution made by the local population. These people were forced to move from their homes in 1943, so we could use live ammunition during the realistic exercises so important to our ultimate success in Normandy.

International Herald Tribune

A Kinship of Survivors: 'We Both Just Guttled It Out'

By Roger Stone

YORBA LINDA, California — "So what did you think of him?" I asked Richard Nixon after his first meeting with Bill Clinton.

"You know," Mr. Nixon replied, "he came from dirt and I came from dirt."

"He lost a gubernatorial race and came back to win the presidency and I lost a gubernatorial race and came back to win the presidency."

"He overcame a scandal in his first campaign for national office and I overcame a scandal in my first national campaign. We both just gutted it out. He was an outsider from the South and I was an outsider from the West."

Thus the 37th president revealed the special kinship he felt with the 42nd, despite their differences in party, philosophy and generation.

Mr. Nixon was so deeply committed to the cause of increasing U.S. aid for the republics of the former Soviet Union that he violated his own ironclad rule in dealing with successors: to give advice only when asked. He sent intermediaries to urge Mr. Clinton to meet with him on foreign policy.

Mr. Clinton is reported to have said "good idea" and asked for Mr. Nixon's phone number. But months went by with no call. Mr. Nixon suspected that Hillary Rodham Clinton was blocking him. More likely, the all-consuming confusion of a new presidency was to blame.

In any event, the call finally did come and a few days later, on March 8, 1993, the two men met in the White House family quarters for a long private talk about aid to Russia. It was a moment Mr. Nixon had foreseen. In 1992 he heard that President George Bush's strategists were weighing inviting him to the Republican National Convention. Mr. Nixon reviewed his options with me.

"I could go to the convention and give a speech praising Bush," he said, "but that would be boring and the only thing worse in politics than being wrong is being boring. I could go to the convention and deliver a rip-roaring attack on Clinton. If I do that and Clinton is elected, it would be very hard for me to reach out to him on the situation in Russia."

Although Mr. Nixon wanted badly to be accepted again at his party's convention, he issued a statement that he would not attend and did not wish to be invited.

In the end, Mr. Nixon came to like Mr. Clinton and had enormous respect for his political talents.

He thought the Whitewater affair could pose serious problems. When I pointed out that the poll numbers reflected no damage to Mr. Clinton's popularity, Mr. Nixon observed that Watergate had not hurt him either, until the televised Senate hearings.

"The American people don't believe anything's real until they see it on television," he said. "When Whitewater hearings are televised, it will be Clinton's turn in the bucket."

Perhaps. But if Mr. Nixon's advice to his young successor provides for a surer American foreign policy and increases the chances of peace, then we all profited more than either of them.

The writer, a public-affairs consultant, worked on the Nixon, Reagan and Bush presidential campaigns. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A President's Legacy

Not only the United States but the free world at large has lost one of the most outstanding and visionary statesmen of the post-World War II period. Long after the 37th president of the United States resigned over the Watergate affair, his candid perception and analysis of international politics made Richard Nixon look infinitely superior to those who impersonate superpower leadership today.

In some of his most recent pronouncements, Mr. Nixon reminded us that, despite the end of the Cold War, American leadership will be required in foreign affairs. One cannot help but think that with Richard Nixon in the White House (and Henry Kissinger at his side), we would not be witnessing the genocidal debacle in the Balkans.

KARL H. PAGAC,
London.

PHILIP GREW,
Milan.

many reasons America needs symbols of integrity in public life. It is most unfortunate that plaudits for him now should downgrade its importance.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON,
Paris.

We owe much to President Nixon — a great American, a world historical figure and an outstanding statesman. We could all benefit from his vision, steadfastness and political courage to re-establish U.S. credibility and leadership now being frittered away.

G.F. KORTSCHAK,
Cologne, Switzerland.

This was an elected official who wove a web of underground operations designed to tighten his grip on power and compiled lists of those he feared might not approve. He subverted the forces of law and order to spy on his fellow citizens.

The life that has been lived out must be respected, but that respect cannot erase the inhumanity. It might be true that this departed politician did much good. The gratitude expressed in Mr. Nixon's rehabilitation as an elder statesman these last 20 years is a tribute to the generosity of the American people. Let that tribute be enough.

Richard Nixon was the most important opponent of rapprochement with China and an easing of the Cold War with the Soviet Union; he reversed his course solely to further his political ambitions. For

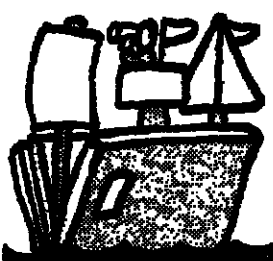
BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Jayme Garcia Dos Santos, general manager of Chase Manhattan Bank in Tokyo, is reading "Os Lusitadas," by Luiz De Camões.

"It's an epic poem written in the 16th century about Portuguese navigators. It's a beautiful book, simply for the beauty and rhythm of its language."

(Andrea Fomes, IHT)



word to describe an ugly process that was achieved by easy access to funds from government-owned banks and various market strategies available only to the politically powerful. As a result the economy is now dominated by "politicized oligopolies" if not outright monopolies. Broadcasting, newspapers, magazine publishing and television are already "well consolidated under the control of businessmen who keep strong ties with powerful political figures" — a free press is a receding memory.

Gomez defines "money politics" as "the use of money and material benefits in the pursuit of political influence." Its corollary is "political rents, that is economic gain derived through the use — or abuse — of political power." This is the essence of the system ruled over, and largely developed by, Mahathir. Although the Chinese and Indian political parties also entered the business arena it is the dominant Malay party presided over by Mahathir that has been the main beneficiary of the system. Through its control of the state, the party was able to give "business opportunities and award lucrative contracts to party-owned companies."

Gomez argues that in the long run this triumph of money politics is likely to prove profoundly destabilizing. It has led to ugly factionalism and power struggles, with a disruptive impact on legitimate business. Most dangerous is the fueling of ethnic tensions. With the communal parties developing their corporate holdings this will probably lead to ethnic conflicts over clashes of business interests.

George Hicks, an economist and the author of several books on Asia, wrote this for the International Herald Tribune.

POLITICAL BUSINESS: Corporate Involvement of Malaysian Political Parties
By Edmund Terence Gomez. 329 pages. \$1 Australian dollars. James Cook University of North Queensland.

Reviewed by George Hicks

THIS is one of the best studies of the interaction of business and politics in any of the East and Southeast Asian economies. Almost everywhere in Asia business and politics are deeply entangled. The corrupting influence of money politics is probably best documented in the case of Japan, although in recent years China has produced the most spectacular examples, with even the People's Liberation Army appearing to put more effort into money-making than military matters.

Before the publication of Edmund Terence Gomez's book, the classic study of the Southeast Asian scene was Andrew Macintyre's "Business and Politics in Indonesia." In Indonesia, big business is mostly in the hands of the state or the Chinese. This is a very different from Malaysia, where Malay-controlled enterprises now share economic power with the Chinese.

This book is a relatively recent development. At the time of the traumatic race riots in Malaysia in 1969 the majority Malays owned less than 2 percent of the share capital of limited companies with the rest being in Chinese and foreign hands. In response to the riots,

the Malay-dominated government introduced the New Economic Policy, which aggressively discriminated in favor of the Malays. By 1990 the Malay share of the nation's share capital was more than 20 percent, not far short of the government's 30 percent objective.

Indonesia had no equivalent to Malaysia's NEP and as a result business has remained in Chinese hands and the Malaysian story described by Gomez is radically different. I hope that in subsequent work he turns his attention to a comparative study of Asian business and politics.

The picture that emerges from this book is one of corruption and misallocation of resources on such a massive scale that it bodes ill for the future of the country's economic development and political stability. The popular view of Malaysia, led by the flamboyant Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad as a budding "tiger economy" about to

join the likes of Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea, is probably false. Certainly GNP and per capita income have grown tremendously but most of the benefits of the growth have accrued to a relatively small group of well-connected Malays. Income distribution has — to use his word — become much more "jagged." Instead of achieving more equitable wealth distribution as intended, the NEP has resulted in "extensive and increasing concentration of ownership in the hands of an elite minority — who enjoy strong political ties."

This unhealthy pattern of growth developed because Malay capitalists have thrived only with "either heavy assistance from the state or by acting as proxies for political patrons." The government policy of favoritism has "allowed the Malays unequal access to rent opportunities, such as loans, licenses, and contracts — distributed by the state — for the expansion of their corporate holdings." According to Gomez the new capitalist class "are not real entrepreneurs, but rentier capitalists."

Another unintended outcome of the NEP that indicates skewed wealth concentration is the emergence of the large conglomerate. "Conglomeratization" is an ugly

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South timed the play well to make a slam that failed in the replay. He was in a sound contract of six clubs, but had to overcome a bad trump split.

The opening spade lead was won in dummy with the king, the diamond ace was cashed and another diamond was led. If East had ruffed he would have helped South.

so he correctly discarded a spade. The diamond king won, and the declarer cashed the club ace. He followed with the spade ace, throwing dummy's remaining diamond, and took the king and ace of hearts. A heart was led from dummy, and again East did the best he could by discarding another spade.

South ruffed in his hand and ruffed a spade to reach this ending:

NORTH				SOUTH			
♠ 10 4 3 2	♥ 10 4	♦ 10 7 5 4 3	♣ 10 4	♠ 9 8 7 6	♥ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3	♦ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3	♣ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3
♠ 10 4	♥ 10 4	♦ 10 7 5 4 3	♣ 10 4	♠ 9 8 7 6	♥ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3	♦ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3	♣ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3
♠ 10 4	♥ 10 4	♦ 10 7 5 4 3	♣ 10 4	♠ 9 8 7 6	♥ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3	♦ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3	♣ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3
♠ 10 4	♥ 10 4	♦ 10 7 5 4 3	♣ 10 4	♠ 9 8 7 6	♥ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3	♦ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3	♣ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

East and West were vulnerable.

West North East South
West 10 Pass 20
Pass 20 Pass 20
Pass 40 Pass 60
Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade eight.

Dummy led a heart, which was ruffed with the jack and overruffed with the king. A diamond was ruffed with the club queen, and a heart lead allowed South to score another trump trick and make his slam.

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Traveling to Burma: Some Things Change, Most Don't

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

YANGON, Burma—For travelers, much has changed in Myanmar, the long-isolated nation still better known to the outside world as Burma. But much else—most else, in fact—has not changed in the Golden Land. For that, adventurous travelers should be grateful.

Myanmar is the last of the truly magical destinations of the Orient, a Technicolor glimpse of Old Asia perfumed with sandalwood and speckled with ginger. It is the most devoutly Buddhist nation on earth, a land of glistening gilded pagodas and hand-carved sandstone temples tended by hushed, safe-robed monks.

In Myanmar, there is fecund jungle and barren, sun-blasted desert, long pearl-white beaches in the south and, in the north, the snow-dusted foothills of the Himalayas. In the geographical, spiritual and historical center of the nation is the astonishing pagoda-studded plain of Pagan, the 1,000-year-old imperial capital.

Unhappy for Myanmar's 43 million people, what is also unchanged is the military government, which calls itself the State Law and Order Restoration Council and is known by the Orwellian acronym SLORC. It remains

one of the most oppressive regimes in Asia, with a human-rights record that would be charitably described as dismal.

Since 1991 I have been traveling to Myanmar and the changes in the country's economic climate and in its attitude toward foreign visitors have been impressive.

Evidence of the changes is seen first at the newly renovated airport in Yangon, the capital. Gone are the throngs of strong-clad teenagers who once packed the arrivals hall to beg for anything they could sell. Burmese friends of mine insist that the teenagers were simply chased off by the police; they have simply found better ways of making money in Myanmar's free markets.

Until a few years ago, Myanmar could be tough on a visitor's wallet. The government used to require tourists to change money at an outrageous official exchange rate—then, as now, about 6 Burmese kyats to the dollar. Instead of the black-market rate that is today about 120 to 1. Then came the junta's decision in the late 1980s to embrace the free market after a generation of disastrous central planning, the so-called Burmese Way to Socialism, and to reopen the country to large numbers of foreign tourists.

In March, tourist visas were extended from two weeks to a month. (In the late 1980s they were good for just seven days.) The only major currency requirement left today is that

visitors exchange \$200 into what are called Foreign Exchange Certificates, which are issued in dollar denominations and can be freely changed into Burmese kyats at the black market rate. Also gone is the requirement that visitors join organized tours and stay only at government-approved hotels.

The result of the market reforms has been a building and renovation boom that is most obvious in Yangon, the leafy capital that was called Rangoon by the British.

The 2.5 million people of Yangon enjoy life in one of the most civilized if most dilapidated capitals in Southeast Asia. The open-air markets, the lifeblood of Burmese commerce, are crowded late into the night with shoppers who consider the markets as much entertainment as necessity.

Steamy afternoons are well spent in the shade of the grand old colonial-era buildings downtown, sipping a cold drink from one of the small street-side cafes as a world little changed from the 19th century passes you by.

While the generals disparage Myanmar's colonial heritage, they have guaranteed that at least one important relic of colonial Burma will remain standing: the legendary Strand Hotel, once home to kings and presidents, which was reopened last November after a three-year, \$12 million renovation.

This sort of world-class luxury carries a world-class price. Rates start at \$200 a night.

Elsewhere in Yangon, grand colonial-era homes are being converted into private inns, most notably the newly renovated Mya Yeik Nyo Royal Hotel, once the mansion of a prominent Burmese banker.

The Shwedagon Pagoda, the shimmering golden stupa that towers over the city, is the sight that most and cannot be missed in Yangon. Said to encase eight hairs of the Buddha, the 326-foot-high (99-meter) temple is the center of Buddhist life in Yangon, and every day thousands of Burmese pilgrims slowly climb the hill to the pagoda terrace to offer veneration.

THE best route to the terrace is up the covered southern stairway, which is lined with dozens of tiny shops that sell "mirvana goods"—fresh flowers, joss sticks and paper umbrellas that are meant to be left behind as offerings. Tradition demands that all visitors to the Shwedagon walk clockwise around the pagoda with the stupa to their right.

Directly opposite the Shwedagon is a new, smaller stupa known to most Burmese as Ne Win's Pagoda, named for General Ne Win, the dictator who ruled the country from 1962 to 1988 and who is still believed by many of his countrymen to run the show in Myanmar. The general is said to have built the pagoda to atone for his many earthly sins.

Ne Win's nemesis lives across town, and it may be worth driving past the closed gate at 54 University Avenue if only to honor the indomitable spirit of the woman trapped inside: Aung San Suu Kyi, the Burmese democracy campaigner and Nobel Peace Prize winner who has been under house arrest since July 1989.

Traveling to Myanmar is easier and safer than it used to be. The junta realized that to attract more visitors it had to overcome the publicity that its flag carrier, Myanmar Airways, had brought on several crashes. Last year the government created an airline in a joint venture with Singaporean investors. Myanmar Airways International flies a new Boeing jet, leased from the Sultan of Brunei, on routes to Bangkok, Hong Kong and Singapore.

It is said that the safety record of Myanmar Airways improved dramatically after management dropped a rule requiring that flights take off on time, no matter what the mechanics' advice. I was therefore grateful to arrive in Mandalay an hour late, but safely.

Despite the city's lyrical name, the charms of Mandalay take a while to sink in. Mandalay is in the middle of the country's northern dry zone, and for much of the year it is dusty and oppressively hot.

The city is home to some of Myanmar's most precious Buddhist shrines, including the

Mahamuni Pagoda, which houses a 12-foot-high Buddha image caked with so much gold leaf, inches and inches thick of it, that the body is grossly misshapen.

Mandalay delights in its reputation as the center of Myanmar's new, officially sanctioned free market, and the city literally shakes from the sudden arrival of capitalism. The city has become a giant construction site. Given its proximity to the Chinese and Indian borders, the road to Mandalay is well traveled by Asian traders.

A six-hour drive southwest from Mandalay—half an hour by plane—is Pagan, one of the wonders of the ancient world and certainly the most remarkable site in Myanmar. Once one of the most prosperous and important capitals in Asia, today the city is a temple-strewn ghost town.

Pagan resulted from a period of extraordinary religious fervor that lasted from the 11th to the 13th centuries, when a series of great Burmese kings built thousands of pagodas and other structures over 30 square miles (78 square kilometers) of the plain.

There is not much use trying to improve on the description of Somerset Maugham, who in 1930 stood atop the tallest pagoda, That-binyu, and wrote that the pagodas "loom huge, remote and mysterious, like the vague recollections of a fantastic dream." The scene is just as Maugham left it.

The Best of Kyoto on Its 1,200th Birthday

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

KYOTO, Japan—When Emperor Kammu decided to build a new capital for Japan a little more than 1,200 years ago, he had two basic aims. He wanted to revive imperial rule by getting away from the powerful Buddhist priests in the old capital of Nara, and he sought to construct a city with a magic combination of attributes that would allow it to flourish for centuries.

Kyoto, as the imperial capital became known, never obtained political power. A series of warlords based in other parts of the country exercised the real authority.

But the imperial court's geomancers certainly got one thing right: They chose a beautiful site, bordered on three sides by mountains, and the city was constructed along a Chinese-style grid that still makes it one of the easiest Japanese cities to get around. The Chrysanthemum Throne made its home here for nearly a millennium, helping Kyoto become the center of a remarkably rich culture with an uncannily penetrating aesthetic.

As Kyoto celebrates the anniversary of its founding at the beginning of what is known as the Heian era, it is showing its best face. Most of the city's temples and other sites will be in their finest repair in years and visitors will be able to see a number of artworks that are not usually on display.

Kodaiji, a temple complex in the beautiful Higashiyama district in

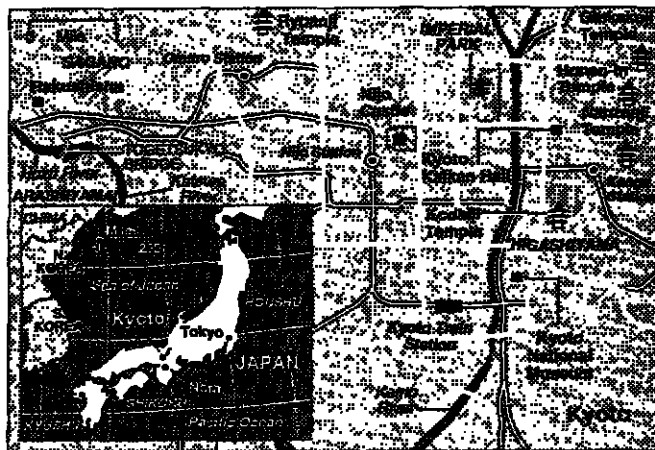
the eastern part of the city, will open its grounds at night this year until May 8. The entrance fee is about \$4.80; open 6 to 10 P.M.

The Kyoto National Museum will feature a special exhibition of arts from the Heian period, which began with the construction of Kyoto and ended nearly 400 years later. The show, which runs to May 15, will include works collected from all over Japan, including garments, furniture and scroll paintings. The museum is open daily except Monday, 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; entry fee \$12.50.

The musicians of the Imperial Household Agency will perform ancient court music and dance at the Kyoto Kaikan Dai-ichi Hall on June 11 at 3:30 P.M. Tickets, which cost about \$38 and \$48, are available at the Pia ticket stands in major Kyoto department stores (221-6000), or can be reserved by calling Osaka, 263-9999, until June 5.

At the Mihune Matsuri, a wonderful waterborne festival on May 15, an array of boats will float along the Hozu River, in Arashiyama in western Kyoto, carrying actors, singers and musicians dressed in Heian-period court costumes. To attend the performances, take the Keifuku Arashiyama train line to its western terminus, and then walk the three minutes to the Togetsukyo bridge.

Begin a visit to Kyoto with a walk to the huge main gate at Nanzenji, a rambling Zen Buddhist temple complex in the eastern part of the city. It lies a short walk north of the Keage stop on the Keihan-Keishin tram line. The Sanmon, or Mountain Gate, is a masterful dis-



play of traditional Japanese carpentry, and there are some lovely paintings of phoenixes on the ceiling of the second floor. The upper floor offers a spectacular view of the wooded mountains rising to the city on three sides and the plain southward, which is now covered with a dense urban sprawl.

Heading north from Nanzenji is the Philosopher's Walk, a path that follows a canal once trod by a famous early-20th-century philosophy professor, Kitaro Nishida. The walk can be done in 45 minutes or less. Its terminus is the famous and usually jam-packed Ginkakuji, or Silver Pavilion.

In the northern part of the city, one of my favorite temples is Ryoanji, which is a short walk from the Omuro train stop. It has the most famous rock garden in Japan. (The entrance fee is about \$3.85 and the temple is open daily, 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

Nijo-jo is not Japan's greatest castle, but it may be its most sumptuous. The castle lies in the middle of Kyoto, a short walk from the Nijo stop on the San'in main line subway. Its huge rock ramparts are sculptural, and the shogun's meeting rooms inside were built with magnificent craftsmanship and artistry. (The entry fee is about \$4.80 and the hours are 8:30 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily.)

The Kamigamo Shrine, one of the oldest in Kyoto, is nestled into the thickly wooded hills of the northern

part of the city, and has an unusual garden marked with strange cones of white sand. The shrine is a 10-minute taxi ride north of the Kita-Oji subway station, the northern terminus of the train.

If you want to absorb the essence of Kyoto culture along with some classic cuisine, you could hardly do better than lunch at Izen. Situated at a subtemple inside the great temple complex of Daikokuji in Kyoto's north, Izen serves *shojin ryori*, or temple food. The classic vegetarian fare consists of a number of vegetables and various kinds of tofu. The set menu runs from about \$29 to \$63. Daikokuji can be reached by either the No. 206 or 207 buses from Kyoto station. (491-6665, open 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., daily except Thursdays.)

Another excellent temple restaurant is Okutan, in a perfect garden in Nanzenji, which is a short walk to the north of the Keage tram stop. Okutan serves only a special tofu set menu, at about \$29. (771-8709, open daily except Thursdays from 10:30 A.M. to 6 P.M.)

Imoto Hiranya Honten is a cafe set inside the north gate of Maruyama Park, adjacent to the Gion district in the heart of Kyoto. It specializes in *imono*, a local variety of potato and dried cod simmered in a broth. Set menus run from about \$19 to \$39. It is a 10-minute walk from the Shijo station of the Keihan main line train (561-1603, open 10:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. daily; reservations suggested).

From the Shijo Dori bridge, walk south about 50 yards on the Kamo River's east bank to find Takochi. It is near the Shijo station of the Keihan main line train. A meal costs about \$10 to \$15 a person. (525-0170, open daily except Mondays from 6 to 10 P.M.)

For a quick bowl of noodles (about \$5), try Yagura (561-1035), also on Shijo Dori, just east of the Kamo river. On the western side of the Kamo river, in a lively cafe, Kappa Nawate. Dinner is \$48 to \$96 a person. (531-4048, open 6 P.M. to 2 A.M.)

The more refined fare in which Kyoto specializes can be found at a beautiful restaurant north of Maruyama Park called Minokichi Honten. It has everything from kaiseki, small vegetable and fish dishes beautifully arranged, to shabu shabu, thinly sliced beef simmered in a pot at the table. The dining room is built around a garden and is filled with traditional crafts. Meals run from about \$96 to \$288. (771-4185, daily 11:30 A.M. to 10 P.M., reservations required.)

The recently redecorated Miyako Hotel, a moderately priced hotel that has 528 rooms, is a bit heavy on marble and pastel hues for some tastes. But the hotel is well situated in eastern Kyoto, a short walk from Nanzenji. It lies just in front of the Keage stop on the Keihan-Keishin tram line. Rooms run from about \$183 to about \$221 for a twin. (771-7111.) Across from Nijo-jo, Kyoto's great castle, is the ANA Hotel Kyoto The ANA, part of a hotel chain that caters to businessmen and tourists. The hotel has 303 rooms. A double room runs from about \$183 to about \$250. (231-1155.) It is a 15-minute taxi ride from Kyoto station.

Budget: One of the treats of visiting Kyoto is to try a traditional-style inn, where one sleeps on a futon rolled out on the straw tatami mats and eats the local fare. Rikyu, situated on a quiet street near the Yasaka Pagoda in the historic Higashiyama district, is typical. It has just a half dozen rooms and serves a fortifying traditional breakfast of rice, seaweed, fish and green tea. Rooms run from about \$115 a person, without dinner, to about \$211 a person with dinner. (561-1300.) It is a 15-minute taxi ride from Kyoto Station.

Luxury: Benkei, recently built in the traditional style, is an excellent inn in Arashiyama. The food is superb and plentiful. The 12 rooms run from about \$192 to about \$385 a person a night, including breakfast and dinner. Take the Keifuku Arashiyama train line to its western terminus and walk three minutes. (872-3355.)



Mary Stuart Masterson in "Bad Girls", left; "The Inkwel" director Matty Rich.

"Bad Girls"

Directed by Jonathan Kaplan. U.S.

Jonathan Kaplan must have been plumb loco when he womaniized the western in "Bad Girls," an uproariously bad spaghetti-western that stars Andie MacDowell, Madeleine Stowe, Mary Stuart Masterson and Drew Barrymore as a quartet of trick-riding cowbells. Kaplan, who directed this unintentional spoof, apparently didn't see the humor in making "The Wild Bunch" in bustiers. Set near the turn of the century, the story is sadder than Hoss's horse after a clip around the ranch. The script's only twist involves the protagonists' sex, though not their politics. The *Bad Girls* aren't exactly kindling campfires with their bras. They are, in fact, prostitutes, which as every Hollywood producer knows, was the only career opportunity open to women of the Old West. Chased by Pinkerton detectives and an angry mob of religious zealots, the four women gallop out of Echo City and off into the sagebrush. Over a campfire, they agree to open a sawmill. Basically these girls aren't bad, they're

just in a bad movie, a high-concept horse opera with a low opinion of women. Abused, gang-raped, jailed and prostituted, these are not heroines, but victims. Lord, but it's a relief when this ride rolls off into the sunset. And they, of course, do. (Rita Kempley, WP)

The Inkwel

Directed by Matty Rich. U.S.

If you crossed the 1970s sitcom "Good Times" with "Dirty Dancing" and threw in a vintage beach-party movie, you might end up with a film like "The Inkwel," a serious comedy that frantically dashes about in an elusive search for coherence. A rowdy farce one minute, a political tract the next, the movie eventually turns into an improbable coming-of-age drama that strains for poignancy it never begins to evoke. This is the second movie by the young director Matty Rich, who made a promising debut with "Straight Out of Brooklyn." The movie follows the adventures of Drew Tate (Larenz Tate), a shy 16-year-old from upstate New York, when he and his family spend two weeks with well-to-do relatives

on Martha's Vineyard. There, Drew is thrown into a party-loving black society that congregates on a beach known as the Inkwel. The visit is also the occasion of some bitter family strife. Rich has directed the cast to overact with an intensity that often borders on the hysterical. Even when it is being aggressively zany, "The Inkwel" generates little fun because it is so busy shouting its frustrations. (Stephen Holden, NYT)

Pas Tres Catholique

Directed by Tonie Marshall. France.

Maxime (Anémone) is a private detective in a seedy agency, and almost as louche as the characters she investigates. Lawless in her lifestyle, reckless in her driving and careless in love, she keeps stumbling into ghosts from her past lives, and gets bruised in the collision. This is a comedy with melancholy currents and a loosely woven plot. Years back, Maxime ditched a snuffy husband and walked out on her child, now she is on the case of an arsonist who turns out to be the ex-husband (Bernard Verley); she also discovers her son (Grégoire Colin), who is much more "clean" and "cool," as the French say, than his unruly mother. Anémone is an original, *pas tres catholique*, (not strictly kosher) actress who hails from the café-theater and has kept a personal sense of timing—sheer unpredictability is her specialty. Her Maxime has a lunging, round-shouldered walk, as if she never knows where she's headed, a moody long face that lights up when she falls in love. Writer-director Marshall has crafted a fine portrait of an independent woman, a slagger who delivers pungent lines, yet knows when to hold her punches. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

THE MONKEY INTRODUCED HIMSELF TO THE ASTONISHED GUESTS by swinging from tree to tree in the lush tropical gardens beneath the balconies of their first floor suites. He made his surprise appearance last month, and has reputedly now made Raffles Hotel his home.

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MARKET DIARY

Japanese Shifts Hammer Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled to an eight-month low against the yen Thursday amid concerns that Japan's political changes will drag out the country's trade dispute with the United States.

Plummeting U.S. bond and stock markets also weighed on the dollar. Bonds plunged after a component

of the government's report on gross domestic product suggested the threat of rising inflation.

The dollar closed in New York at 101.275 yen down from 102.330 on Wednesday, and at 1.6610 Deutsche marks, down from 1.6723. The U.S. currency slid to 5.6985 French francs from 5.7345 and to 1.4120 Swiss francs from 1.4279. The pound strengthened to \$1.5140 from \$1.5045.

"Everyone is selling dollars for yen because they don't see any progress on the trade front," said Dennis Pettit, foreign-exchange manager at Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. "There's no one to buy dollars except the Bank of Japan."

The yen's strength despite repeated central bank intervention to cap the Japanese currency's rise also burdened the dollar.

"The market is convinced, whatever the recent protestations of the U.S. Treasury, that the U.S. is happy to see the dollar fall against the yen," said Amy Smith, an analyst

with IDEA, a consulting firm in New York. "The result of that is that dealers and funds are buying yen heavily to test that theory."

The U.S. trade representative's report on trade sanctions under the recently revised Super-301 provision is due Friday, which also made investors nervous.

Ms. Smith added that Kampe, the Japanese postal savings fund, appeared to have bought dollars in New York in an attempt to stem the yen's rise while the dollar was trading at 101.80 yen.

"We had an initial bounce due to the size of the order but the trend is still down," she said, predicting the dollar would fall to 97 yen in the next few days.

A series of attempts to talk down the yen by Japanese officials failed to deter the currency's rise.

Yoshio Terasawa, the new Economic Planning Agency minister, said yen strength was hitting Japanese companies hard and speculative moves were undesirable.

Hiroshi Fujii, the finance minister, said Japan and other Group of Seven countries were ready to counter excessive currency moves whenever markets were open.

The slumping U.S. stock and bond markets also have spurred a divestiture of dollar-denominated assets in general, Ms. Smith said.

She said the market was benefiting because investors saw it as a stable haven. (AFX, Reuters, Bloomberg)

GROW: Bond Prices Plummet

Continued from Page 11
given the weather. Spending on residential construction rose at a 9.1 percent rate but that was still much smaller than the 31.7 percent rate of the previous quarter.

Report Ends Bond Rally
The loss for U.S. Treasury bonds was the largest since April 4.

U.S. Stocks
Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

"A weak first quarter doesn't mean the expansion is over" and is not enough to change inflation expectations, said William Stevens, a managing director at Montgomery Asset Management.

Bonds had risen in five of the past six days. The 30-year issue had gained about 3/4 points during that period, with the yield dropping 32 basis points.

In trading on Thursday, bond prices initially rose as much as half a point, or \$5 for every \$1,000 of face value, after the Commerce Department made its announcement on growth.

The bear market in bonds, combined with fears that the Federal Reserve Board may raise short-term rates soon, produced broad losses among blue-chip stocks.

But better-than-expected earn-

ings from Johnson & Johnson, a leading health-care company, and General Motors Corp., the country's largest carmaker, cushioned the stock market's fall, traders said.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange surged to 323.24 million shares from 287.99 million on Wednesday. Declining stocks outnumbered gainers by more than 4-to-3 ratio.

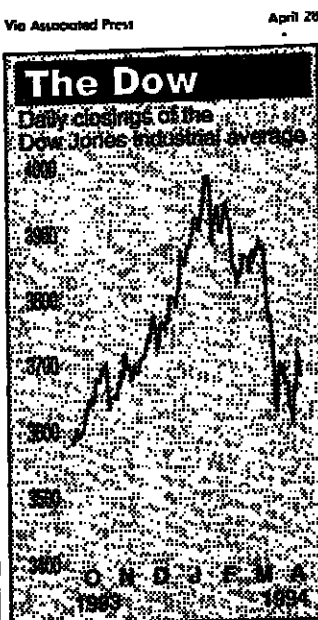
"The reversal in bonds is killing the stock market," said William Lord, vice president in equity trading at UBS Securities Inc. "All the good earnings in the world aren't going to stop this."

"People are anticipating that rates will continue to move up," said Thomas Tull, a manager at Gulfstream Global Investors.

Joseph Liro, chief economist at S.G. Warburg & Co., said he believed the first-quarter GDP report would not dissuade the Fed from raising the federal funds rate another 25 basis points, to 4 percent, before the end of the second quarter.

General Motors was unchanged at 56 1/4 in spite of its sharp earnings gain.

Teléfonos de México rose 1/2 to 59 1/2 in spite of the company's report that first-quarter earnings had fallen due to a hefty foreign exchange loss.



NYSE Most Actives

NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TeleCom N	134809	25 7/8	24 3/4	25 1/4	+ 1/8
RJR Nab	74338	7	6 7/8	6 1/4	- 1/2
TextMex	52495	60 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	+ 3/4
GmMetr	48541	57 1/4	56 1/4	56 3/4	+ 1/4
WorlCom	37085	38 1/4	37 1/4	38 1/4	+ 1/4
RJR off	32823	7	6 1/8	6 1/4	+ 1/4
AirTech n	30958	24 3/4	24	24 1/4	+ 3/4
Motorola S	29060	46 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	-1 1/4
Chryst F	25310	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
GenCorp	23110	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
PhilMir	22544	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	22453	58 1/4	56 1/4	57 1/4	-1 1/4
Unisys	18075	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
EastCo	17025	14 1/4	14	14 1/4	+ 1/4
CocaCo	22919	11 1/4	11	11 1/4	+ 1/4

Thursday's 3 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

Thursday's Closing
Prices include the nationwide prices

D-E-F		G-H-I		J-K-L		M-N-O		P-Q-R		S-T-U		V-W-X		Y-Z	
3	10	13	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	40	43	46	49	52
53	56	59	62	65	68	71	74	77	80	83	86	89	92	95	
109	112	115	118	121	124	127	130	133	136	139	142	145	148	151	
164	167	170	173	176	179	182	185	188	191	194	197	200	203	206	
221	224	227	230	233	236	239	242	245	248	251	254	257	260	263	
279	282	285	288	291	294	297	300	303	306	309	312	315	318	321	
336	339	342	345	348	351	354	357	360	363	366	369	372	375	378	
393	396	399	402	405	408	411	414	417	420	423	426	429	432	435	
450	453	456	459	462	465	468	471	474	477	480	483	486	489	492	
507	510	513	516	519	522	525	528	531	534	537	540	543	546	549	
564	567	570	573	576	579	582	585	588	591	594	597	600	603	606	
621	624	627	630	633	636	639	642	645	648	651	654	657	660	663	
678	681	684	687	690	693	696	699	702	705	708	711	714	717	720	
735	738	741	744	747	750	753	756	759	762	765	768	771	774	777	
792	795	798	801	804	807	810	813	816	819	822	825	828	831	834	
849	852	855	858	861	864	867	870	873	876	879	882	885	888	891	
906	909	912	915	918	921	924	927	930	933	936	939	942	945	948	
963	966	969	972	975	978	981	984	987	990	993	996	999	1002	1005	

Figure 1 illustrates the experimental setup. A subject is seated at a table, viewing a video screen. A camera is positioned above the screen. A horizontal bar is placed on the table, with a vertical rod attached to it. The rod is connected to a motor unit. The motor unit is connected to a power source. The power source is connected to a control unit. The control unit is connected to a computer. The computer is connected to a monitor. The monitor displays the video feed from the camera. The subject is instructed to move the bar to the right, which causes the rod to move upwards, and the motor unit to rotate. The power source provides energy to the motor unit. The control unit controls the motor unit. The computer controls the control unit. The monitor displays the video feed from the camera.

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مركز العمل

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11

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Jobless Rate Hit 2.6% in Japan Last Fiscal Year

TOKYO — Unemployment in Japan reached its highest average annual rate in six years in the fiscal year ending March 31, the Management and Coordination Agency said on Thursday.

The seasonally adjusted average jobless rate for the 12 months of fiscal 1993-94 was 2.6 percent, up from 2.2 percent the year before.

The 2.6 percent figure was the highest since the 1987-88 year, when the 12-month rate was 2.8 percent, the agency said.

The ratio of job offers to job seekers fell to 71 in 1993-94, showing there were 71 jobs for every 100 people seeking employment.

Japan's companies, hit by economic slump, have been forced to cut costs by slashing the number of new hires and lopping overtime hours, analysts said.

With companies still under pressure to restructure, the labor market outlook should remain shaky. But the risk of such companies taking more drastic cost-cutting steps, including major layoffs, may be abating, the analysis added.

"You cannot say that the worst is over. There are a lot of uncertain factors," said Toshiki Masui, a Tokyo Bank economist.

In March, the jobless rate was unchanged from February, when the rate rose to 2.9 percent, the highest since June 1987. The job-to-applicants ratio was up to 66 in March from 65 in February.

Industrial output might slip in April after a few recent rises, Mr. Masui said. Fears remain over the high yen as well as Japan's political confusion, which has led to an unusual delay in enacting a growth-oriented budget for this year.

"We still need to carefully watch overall unemployment conditions," a Labor Ministry official said. He said the unemployment rate is a lagging indicator, and it normally takes between six months and a year for the data to reflect real economic activity.

But prospects for the jobs-to-applicants ratio are brighter, he said, as this is more immediately sensitive to economic trends.

Average overall employment in 1993-94 rose by 170,000 people, or 0.3 percent, to 64.54 million.

Pinning Down the Pirates

U.S. Must Decide When to Target China

By Peter Behr and Daniel Williams

WASHINGTON — U.S. government officials have concluded that China should be punished for pirating American recordings and computer software, but some want the action delayed until after a showdown over human rights in June, according to government and industry officials.

The debate over China's human rights record involves the entire economic relationship between the two countries.

Most of President Bill Clinton's advisers are leaning toward designating China as a "priority" violator of U.S. intellectual property rights, the officials said. China's failure to crack down on pirate recording and publishing firms costs U.S. entertainment companies an estimated \$800 million in lost exports, the U.S. trade representative's office charged recently.

Friday is the deadline for targeting priority violators. Including China on that list would almost certainly lead to restrictions on selected Chinese exports to the United States later this year if the dispute were not resolved.

Winston Lord, assistant secretary of state, and other officials have cautioned that branding China a "pirate" now could anger Beijing's leaders and cut off Chinese steps to improve its treatment of dissidents, political prisoners and religious minorities, according to officials.

"Playing hardball with them now is enormously complicated," said Nicholas R. Lardy, author of a new analysis of China's economy published by the Institute of International Economics. "It's a box the administration has created for itself."

The timing is critical because Mr. Clinton has given China until June 3 to improve its human-rights record in specific areas or lose its most-favored-nation trade status, which affords China the lowest possible tariffs available.

Loss of that status would trigger a U.S.-Chinese trade war, many economists predict.

Some U.S. officials say China's leaders are close to satisfying Mr. Clinton's requirements and should not be provoked. Others argue that putting off the piracy designation would show a lack of backbone, encouraging China to take no further action on the human rights issue.

"The strategic call is hard to make," said Emory Simon, executive director of the Business Software Alliance, representing computer software manufacturers. But he and other industry officials insist the case against China is clear-cut.

According to the U.S. trade representative's office, as many as two dozen compact-disk and laser-disk factories are operating in central and south China, turning out 50 million pirate copies of recordings and films, computer games and other material each year, mostly for sale in Asia.

"China has become the world's leading CD pirate," said Eric H. Smith, executive director of the International Intellectual Property Alliance, which represents the entertainment and computer industries. "Unless it is stopped, it will grow by geometric proportions. It's like printing money."

"There is stealing going on — it is open, blatant," said Jack Valenti, chairman of the Motion Picture Association of America. "Do you decide you don't want to aggravate the people doing it?"

Inflation Recedes In China

BEIJING — The Chinese government said Thursday that inflation had peaked in February and prices of consumer and industrial goods were coming down.

"We have achieved initial success in curbing price rises, thanks to improved market control at the central and local level," Ye Zhen, spokesman of the State Statistical Bureau, was quoted as saying.

Bureau statistics showed retail price inflation in China's 35 major cities was a yearly 2.5 percent in March, down from 2.9 percent in February. Mr. Ye said rural inflation also fell, by 0.1 percentage point from 20.9 percent in February.

After three years of annual inflation below 9 percent, the cost-of-living index began climbing in the middle of last year, reaching 14.7 percent for all of 1993.

Inflation peaked in February at 23.2 percent nationwide and 25.9 percent in the 35 major cities.

A forecast by the China Materials Information Center, in Thursday's China Business Daily, was also optimistic.

"There is a balance in supply and demand of most goods and consumers' psychology has calmed and hoarding and speculation reduced," it said.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

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THE SECRET OF SUCCESS: TAILOR THE PRODUCT TO LOCAL NEEDS

Faced with pent-up demand for goods and services in the developing world and the newly hatched free-market economies of East Asia and Eastern Europe, franchisers are rushing into those markets. Increasingly, franchisers look at their international operations as equal to, if not more important than, their domestic ones.

"Franchisers in general are expanding to other

countries earlier in their development," says Bob Jones, vice president for the International Franchise Association. "It's being included in their strategic plan up front."

"Every day, it's a smaller world," adds Tom Portes, director of the International Franchise Expo, which is being held in Washington by the Blenheim Group. Franchisers are aware that each market presents a unique situation. For exam-

ple, a U.S. fast-food franchiser lost money on breakfast in Brazil, where people seldom leave their homes early.

Sylvan Learning Centers, a tutoring chain, has tailored its franchises to local needs. Faced in most countries with only an informal tutoring industry, Sylvan screens and hires teachers and plans a curriculum suitable for each market. Sylvan also offers an exclusive contract to deliver computerized versions of standard tests, such as the Graduate Record Exam, to the many non-U.S. applicants wishing to gain admission to American schools.

The global nature of fran-

chising has not challenged U.S. domination as a franchise exporter, but the internationalization of the industry has accelerated the importing of franchises to the U.S. The British-based Body Shop has ventured into the United States, as well as into other markets.

Philip Zeidman, a Washington lawyer who is general counsel to the International Franchise Association, points out that several major U.S. franchises are in fact owned by foreigners, including Burger King, owned by Britain's Grand Metropolitan; the Southland Corp., which runs the ubiquitous 7-11 convenience stores, owned by a former

master Japanese licensee; Shakey's Pizza, owned by a Far Eastern company; Holiday Inn, owned by Bass Ale; and Hardee's Hamburgers, owned by a Canadian company that is owned, in turn, by a British company.

East European markets, still acclimatizing themselves to private capital, have already seen the arrival of franchises with pockets deep enough for long-term investment. The Moscow McDonald's has seen long lines but large losses, since the company had to establish its supply lines from the ground up - for everything from meat to potatoes. But the establishment of such an

infrastructure will allow the fast-food chain to turn a profit with the opening of more units.

Alphagraphics, a U.S.-based print shop, has stores in 16 countries, including three in China. But its Moscow shop, opened in 1989 (and the first privately owned public printing facility in Russia since the revolution), is one of its most profitable locations.

Eastern Europe is becoming a prime market for master licensees. "There is a fair amount of mattress money," Mr. Zeidman says. "It was kept together because there was nothing to invest in." Many franchises are purchased by syndicates, often

extended local families pooling money or families with relatives returning from the West with capital. Although fast food remains the engine driving franchises in developing markets, the demand for other goods and services is enticing other industries, including tourism (travel agencies, hotels, car-rental agencies, etc.) and business services (copying, faxing, business cards, personnel, temporary help, etc.).

Steamatic, a 48-year-old U.S.-based company, provides residential, commercial and industrial cleaning services. It was the first franchise service company to open in China.



Another marketplace where pent-up demand for goods and services has created new opportunities for franchisers is Latin America. Brazil, the largest market in the region, had only 450 franchise companies in 1992, but sales increased 36 percent that year and about as much last year.

Steve Weinstein

EUROPEAN OUTLETS MOVE TO FILL SERVICE GAP

It has taken some time for franchising to penetrate Europe's closed markets and cramped metropolises. Today, the industry is remedying the Continent's chronic shortage of services.

Europe's national franchise markets diverge widely in their stages and rates of market development. After having

recorded gains in recent years of more than 50 percent in the number of new franchises founded annually, the franchising boom in Eastern Germany is apparently cooling off in 1994. In Western Germany, powered by 1993's estimated 26 percent jump, it is still heating up. Franchising is making steady gains in Italy, where local businesspeople have called franchisees the "new faces crowding into our central shopping districts."

After suffering a decline in France, where the recession reportedly closed down

many of the country's outlets, franchising has been making a steady recovery over the last year and a half, according to trade journal Franchise International.

In Great Britain, franchising has been the classic, omnipresent entrepreneurial vehicle for business founders since the "Thatcher 80s." In Central Europe, franchising is becoming almost as widespread in the '90s. Newly established outlets prosper by serving the newly arrived and newly affluent. In countries farther east, franchises are suddenly flourishing in a rather unexpected role - that of a lifeline supplying expatriates and local executives with computer parts, falafel and other necessities of Western lifestyle.

All of these national markets share one common characteristic: at varying rates of speed, franchising is alleviating the Continent's chronic shortage of services and service-related jobs.

Europe's franchising scene now sports some American-like numbers: 60,000 franchising outlets in Europe employ several thousand persons. But the Continent features a non-

American preponderance of such "high-end" franchises as deluxe laundromats, Levi's Stores, real-estate brokers and round-the-clock office rentals (complete with PCs, faxes and photocopy machines).

As any European observer knows, these services

Western items prove a hit in the East

were scarce in the pre-franchising days. Their scarcity reflected the overall state of Europe's service sector, a product of a lack of available, affordable space for new outlets and of openness to new commercial ideas.

Scarcity of space is still a fact of business life in Europe. To deal with it, most of the Continent's 2,000 franchise system suppliers have intensified American-style "maximum dispersion" franchising.

"Rather than expending their resources on setting up the greatest number of outlets, Europe's franchisers generally concentrate their investments on the franchisee selection process, on outlet design and on franchisee training," says Knut S. Pauli, the Leverkusen-based chronicler of Europe's franchising scene.

"Dispersion is still the name of the game, but it is approached on a step by step, long-term basis."

A lack of openness to new business ideas is no longer the rule in Europe, dispelled by the introduction of the EU and the onset of the recession.

"There's nothing new about successful businesses thinking about going international," says Mr. Pauli. "New is the legal framework conducive to their doing so, and the receptiveness of local businesspeople to non-local ideas. And both of those stem from the EU."

In fact, EU neighbors account for the lion's share of transnational franchising in Western Europe. Germany's most successful franchiser over the past few years, frozen food merchant Eismann, has used France as its prime market for expansion. Conversely, France's Mercure has successfully concentrated its efforts on opening up the German, Spanish, Italian and British markets for its franchised hotels.

Also new is the growing number of potential franchise owners. As business monthly Forbes Germany notes in a recent edition, the swelling ranks of unemployed and dissatisfied executives provide the perfect recruiting ground for future franchise owners. "These

executives have great managerial experience plus ample 'golden handshakes' or savings, and are actively looking for business opportunities."

West European consumers' willingness to avail themselves of the services of Call a Pizza and Mister Minit outlets has been growing steadily over the last few years. For Central and Eastern Europeans, "it was love at first sight between franchise outlets and their customers," says Boris Gandel, international affairs editor at Smena, a Bratislava-based newspaper.

As Mr. Gandel points out, the initial rush by locals to sample such high-profile

Western items as McDonald's hamburgers has gradually tapered off, but swelling numbers of tourists have kept franchise outlets' sales high.

"Bratislava and the region's other cities are filled with 'second generation' franchises, such as clothing stores and computer centers," says Mr. Gandel. "Most people using them don't even realize that the stores are franchises from Western systems."

He adds: "Many of my acquaintances have turned into businesspeople by opening up franchising outlets. There's a natural match between a proven concept and a newly developed market." Terry Swartzberg

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD FOR TRADE FAIR

Trade shows have increasingly become the preferred way of prospecting potential franchisees. A field representative typically reaches only a few prospects per day - something that can be done in less than an hour at a major trade show, according to executives of the Blenheim Group, producers of the International Franchise Expo.

The Expo, beginning today in Washington, D.C., may be dominated by American franchisers, but it already reflects the internationalization of the franchise industry. Last year, exhibitors from nine countries were joined by attendees from 73 countries. Many of those attending from outside the United States were looking for master licenses for their countries.

Three Mexican franchisers will exhibit for the first time this year - a reflection of the effects of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Tom Portes of the Blenheim Group is expecting 300 exhibitors - the same number as last year. Blenheim produces a number of shows, but this one is by far the largest, with 26,000 attendees in 1993. As the only international franchising fair, it provides the best venue for franchisers and potential franchisees to meet and exchange information.

S.W.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. Steve Weinstein is a free-lance writer based in New York. Terry Swartzberg is a Munich-based business writer. Joseph R. Yogerst is based in Singapore and specializes in Asian affairs. Illustrations by K. A. Sheckler-Wilson

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F R A N C H I S I N G

ASIAN FIRMS CATCH ON TO BENEFITS OF EXPANSION THROUGH FRANCHISING

The franchise market is on the brink of explosion in Asia, providing opportunities for immediate entry into this lucrative region to Western companies that do not have the resources, management or knowledge to expand on their own. But growth in this sector is not all from outside of the region. Many up-and-coming Asian companies are also realizing the benefits of expansion through franchising.

Singapore seems to have caught on to the franchise trend faster than its neighbors, but there is also activity in Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Hong Kong. "Over the past three years, the number of Singapore franchisors has grown dramatically," says Tan Thuan

Seng, president of the Singapore International Franchise Association, "from eight in 1990 to 35 in 1993 - with some 20 others in the pipeline."

Albert Kong, local managing director of a British-based franchise consultancy called Franchise Development Services, confirms that Singapore franchisors are beginning to expand abroad. "But we strongly encourage all our clients to go through the local learning curve before venturing overseas," he explains.

Mr. Kong recommends that expansion abroad begins as close to home as possible and that companies venture farther afield only when experience has been gained.

Several Singapore companies have already taken the plunge. Toscana, which

produces and sells high-quality leather products, has franchises in Taiwan and Indonesia and is considering requests from interested parties in Europe. Old Chang Kee Curry Puffs, which markets meat curry in a pastry casing, is already tickling the taste buds of Japanese consumers.

Perhaps the most advanced Asian franchisor is Noel, a Singapore-based company that supplies hampers, floral arrangements and corporate gifts. After three years of research and planning, Noel decided to appoint its first franchisee in Malaysia in 1991, spreading to Thailand and Indonesia in subsequent ventures.

"After two aggressive years, we have four franchisees - in Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Bangkok and Johor Bahru," says Alfred Wong, the company's managing director. "To complete our Southeast Asia franchise network, we are currently on the look-out for franchisees in Brunei, East Malaysia, Penang and

Surabaya, as well as Taiwan and the Philippines."

Traditionally, fast-food outlets have dominated the American franchise drive into Asia - McDonald's, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut, Wendy's, Hamburgers, Dunkin' Donuts, Ponderosa Steak House, Famous Amos

Constant contact is key to success

Cookies and Swensen's Ice Cream, to name but a few. Some of these companies now seem to be moving away from franchising into joint ventures or wholly owned operations.

With more than 1,600 restaurants, \$1.6 billion in retail turnover and 22 years of experience in Asia, Kentucky Fried Chicken takes the Asian slice of its operations very seriously. "We feel that Asia is suf-

ficiently important that we want to be not only a licensor but also owner/operator," says Tim Lane, president of KFC Asia-Pacific.

"We are committed to developing our brand ourselves, but will use franchisees as fill-ins." KFC holds equity interest ranging from 30 to 100 percent in half of their Asian operations. At present, the company has franchises in Indonesia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea and China.

As long-established companies move away from franchising, Asia's mouth-watering growth rates have attracted a range of non-traditional franchise companies. Steamatic International sells licenses for carpet cleaning and disaster restoration services.

"Over the last 18 months to two years, we have concentrated a lot of our franchising efforts in the Pacific Rim area, and the activity is growing," says Judy Bachman, a spokesperson at the company's headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas. "At present, we have franchises in 13 different countries, including Singapore, South Korea, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, China, Japan and Australia."

Watchful for attractive business opportunities, Asian entrepreneurs are refusing to be left out of the action and are snapping up licensing rights for Asia from around the world.

Hotel Properties Ltd., a diversified hotel, entertainment and real-estate group based in Singapore, holds franchising rights for the Hard Rock Cafe and Planet Hollywood. Salim Group has Asians lining up to get a taste of Tony Roma's ribs. And the Wy Wy Group is offering Tex-Mex food at Chili's Bar & Grill outlets.

Meanwhile, Franchise Development Services is particularly proud of arranging the marriage between City Development Ltd. and U.S.-based Choice Hotels. Two of Malaysia's best-known fast-food chains - Sate Ria and Marybrown Fried Chicken - are also ex-

panding abroad through franchises.

Lindy Berry, head of Steamatic's international franchise division, believes that constant contact is the key to a successful operation. "Someone from Steamatic headquarters visits the franchisees twice each year to check on their operations, and their people come to Fort Worth twice a year to learn about the latest technology and techniques. We communicate by fax and phone nearly every week. If they have a problem or emergency, we're available 24 hours to them."

Despite the rush to establish new franchises, barriers remain in some countries. Mr. Lane says that Kentucky Fried Chicken would like to expand faster in China, but certain "challenges" prevent this, includ-

ing the inability to obtain attractive real estate and delays in gaining the relevant government approvals.

Another KFC target is India, where the absence of adequate utilities and building quality are major considerations. Mr. Lane says his company is also worried about the petty corruption that is said to exist in India, although KFC has encountered none of this.

Mr. Lane is confident that franchising is heading for a boom in Asia. "The power of Western brands is very important in these markets," he says. Franchise Development Services is also bullish about the future of Asian franchising. The company practices what it preaches - it is planning to open offices in Taiwan, Malaysia, China and Thailand.

Joseph R. Yogerst

NORTH AMERICA: GOOD AND BAD TIMES CAN BRING SUCCESS

In the United States, franchising continues to grow as entrepreneurs discover whole new industries to franchise and ways to expand existing opportunities abroad. The passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the rescinding of other protectionist measures with Mexico are expected to result in a huge new market just to the south.

Overall, the \$58.125 franchise outlets in the United States brought in \$803.2 billion in revenue in 1992, or over one-third of all retail sales. Franchising, which continued to grow during the prolonged recession, has kept pace with the current recovery.

"We see success either way," says Tom Portney of the Blenheim Group.

"When the economy is bad, people literally need to go out and buy a job. And when the banks are lending money again, an individual can go out and leverage a franchise. As the economy goes better, retail spending goes up, meaning more royalties for franchisees."

Perhaps the fastest-growing franchising sector is the delivery of goods and services directly to homes and businesses. Decorating Den, for example, a home-decorating franchise, is essentially a store in a van. Such services are growing faster than food, according to Bob Jones, vice president for international affairs for the International Franchise Association. The convenience attracts harried consumers, while their low cost relative to site-specific franchises makes them attractive to

most potential franchisees.

Even the food industry, the most mature U.S. franchise category, is finding ways to diversify and expand. Candy HQ's is the latest franchise from Mark Bob Lando, founder of the successful Athlete's Foot franchise. The company offers uniform pricing and distinctive store lighting.

Boboli International began by manufacturing its own brand of pizza shells. Kraft now makes the shells domestically, while Boboli franchises abroad its manufacturing expertise, including marketing, recipes and technology.

The passage of NAFTA will only accelerate global marketing. U.S. franchisors have always been aggressive exporters, but until re-



actively recently have been all but shut out of the Mexican market. John Henry, senior vice president of Uniglobe, says he receives more inquiries from Mexi-

co than probably anywhere else in the world. Uniglobe, already the largest travel-agency franchise in the world, is currently in an advanced stage of negotiations with a group in Mexico.

Although Mr. Jones acknowledges the advantages that will come from tariff reductions on many products, such as food and chemicals, he sees the greatest benefit of NAFTA as the ultimate creation of more wealth in Mexico - and consequent consumer and business demand.

As of 1992, Mexico had only 200 franchised companies, with 3,500 units doing \$1.7 million in business - a tiny fraction of potential business for franchisors there.

Within the United States, individual states and the

federal government wrestle with issues such as franchisor compensation, complaints by minorities that they receive inferior territories, employee wages and job safety, and other issues. Franchisors argue that the industry is able to police itself without new laws, commissions or regulations, but the courts - and, increasingly, state and national legislatures - are stepping in to oversee the industry.

One encouraging development for franchisors is the increased interest on the part of corporate managers. Faced with shrinking demand for middle managers and layoffs by once-stable blue-chip companies, executives are looking at the opportunities turnkey franchisees provide for newly minted entrepreneurs. S.W.

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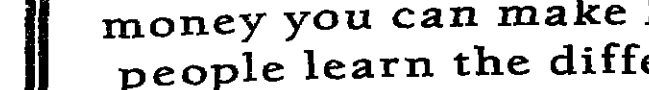
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the Belgian
prime minister,
Jean-Luc Dehaene,
and Norwegian
Prime Minister
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Gas Energy for Europe



PIPELINE TIMELINE

- 1977: The Philips Group puts the Norpipe pipeline in service and starts exports of Ekofisk associated gas to the Continent. Elf puts the Frigg gas field, at that time the world's largest offshore gas development, on-stream.
- 1979: Norske Shell discovers the Troll gas field, the largest offshore gas field in the world, with reserves of more than 1.2 trillion cubic meters.
- 1986: Signing of the Troll gas agreement between the Norwegian gas sellers and six European buyers, including Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain and Austria.
- 1991: The first options under the Troll gas agreement are exercised. Norway has now committed itself to supplying 44.8 billion cubic meters of gas under the Troll gas agreement.
- 1992: Government approval is given to the development of the Sleipner West field, part of the Troll gas agreement.
- 1993: The new Sleipner platform is installed and put on-stream. The Zeepipe is put into service on Oct. 1, 1993.
- 1994: The 810-kilometer Zeepipe linking the Sleipner field to Zeebrugge, Belgium, is officially inaugurated on April 29.
- 1995: Tow-out of the Troll gas platform to the field location and installation of a new Zeepipe link between the Troll gas terminal and Sleipner. Europe becomes operational.
- 1996: Start-up of Troll gas production and of the new Zeepipe link from the Troll shore terminal to the Sleipner platform.
- 1997: Production start-up of the Sleipner West field.

NORWAY'S TWOFOLD INVESTMENT: IN GAS AND IN THE CONTINENT

The official opening ceremony of the 810-kilometer-long Zeepipe, the world's longest offshore gas trunkline, on April 29 marks a turning point in the history of Norway. The new Troll/Sleipner export contracts have effectively doubled Norway's gas exports to the Continent.

As export volumes under the Troll agreement will reach 44.7 billion cubic meters by the year 2005, Norway's export commitments, including the depletion contracts signed in 1977 for the Ekofisk and Frigg fields and in 1985 for the Statfjord, Gullfaks and Heimdal fields, will total over 50 billion cubic meters at the beginning of the 21st century.

The historic Troll gas agreement, signed in 1986 with Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Austria, calls for Norway to supply 1,000 billion cubic meters of gas over the next 28 years, making Norway into a major European energy power.

What has confirmed Norway's position, however, is its ability to get these huge development and construction projects off the ground. Norwegian gas sellers have committed themselves to investing more than \$18 billion for contracts that extend beyond 2022.

Phase one of the project, consisting of the Sleipner field development and the Zeepipe line to Zeebrugge, is now complete. Phase two will be finished in 1995-96, and will include the Europe trunkline and the Troll gas platform. Phase three, ending in the year 2000, will include new field developments and new pipeline infrastructure.

The extent of Norway's risk, in financial and technical terms, was considerable at the time of the decision, which involved thinking 35 years ahead. Once the project was under way, it posed considerable challenges. The financial risk has been underscored by the slump in oil prices, to which gas prices are linked. The loss of the first concrete gravity-base structure for the Sleipner platform in August 1991, due to a design fault, provided a

stark illustration of the technological risks borne by the producers.

While a new concrete platform was ordered for the Sleipner field, new costs were incurred for a new riser platform in order to maintain the delivery deadline of Oct. 1, 1993 for the first Sleipner gas at Zeebrugge. Beyond the technical challenges, which have now proved manageable, financial ones remain. Even if more cost-efficient solutions are found to develop new offshore fields, often located in deeper waters than those of the North Sea, the cost of transporting gas to markets over longer distances means new developments do not always make economic sense.

If the demand for European gas increases from an anticipated 400 billion cubic meters in the year 2000 to an estimated 480 billion cubic meters by 2010, the three main suppliers to Europe — the former Soviet Union, Algeria and Norway — will all need to bring new gas reserves on-stream. Russia would need to develop its Yamal

peninsula gas fields and invest in new trunklines. Algeria would have to decide on new field developments to meet the growing demand from Southern Europe. Norway would also need to respond to the demand in view of Europe's requirement for secure supplies.

For the former Soviet Union and Algeria, deciding on heavy new development investments may prove challenging. Both countries would need foreign capital to realize new projects, with firm investment commitments before the end of the century. For the moment, neither Russia nor Algeria appears to have sufficient political stability to attract the necessary capital.

Hence the importance of Norway's role as a secure gas supplier to Europe. Both Germany and France have already indicated a need for more Norwegian gas in the future, and interest has been shown in Norwegian gas by East European countries like Poland and the Czech Republic.

As Norway is now seeking full

membership in the European Union, Norwegian observers in Brussels are taking advantage of Norway's powerful position as an energy supplier to Europe to convey their points of view on such matters as energy and environmental management and the use and cost of gas in order to influence European energy policy. One prominent observer is Statoil's director, Henrik Ager-Hanssen, who has entrée to some of the most important EU committees.

One area in which Norway has already been heard by the European Commission is the principle of free-market competition, which the Commission has fiercely defended up until recently. Free competition would allow anyone to buy gas at the wellhead, transport it through third-party access in the existing infrastructure and sell it on the open market. Norway, however, maintains that energy has important social implications and cannot be reduced to a commodity liable to the ups and downs of a deregulated market.

Norway, as a gas nation and an ener-

gy power in Europe, also wants to contribute to the formulation of Europe's environmental policy and its implications for sustained economic growth and employment. Mr. Ager-Hanssen is the only non-EU member taking part in the EU's consultative committee on environmental issues. The committee includes representatives from the energy industry, environmental organizations and local and regional authorities. Its aim is to discuss, at an early stage of EU environmental legislation, potential problems and conflicts and to try to

Continued on page 19

Power TO THE NEXT GENERATION

The Troll sales agreements represent the biggest delivery and investment commitments in world gas history. They provide secure energy supplies for Western Europe from today and far into the next century. With Statoil as the main supplier, Norwegian natural gas will be delivered to Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Austria and Spain.

Huge amounts of energy are involved. When these deliveries are in full swing, just a couple of seconds of production will be enough to meet the energy needs of an average European household for a whole year.

Our present contracts commit us to deliver natural gas for decades to come. And we're not likely to stop there.

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is becoming
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معلومات الفصل

Gas Energy for Europe

THE NETWORK: DOWNSTREAM DISTRIBUTORS

Norway is so rich in energy resources that it exports the vast bulk of the natural gas that it withdraws from the rich fields off its coast. While Norwegians rely predominantly on hydropower, their nation has become the world's sixth-largest exporter of gas.

Norwegian natural gas is piped down to Western Europe. There, it fulfills 10 percent of energy requirements. The main problem facing the distributors of Norwegian gas in six nations south of Norway is lack of transport capacity: Existing pipelines simply will not be able to carry enough gas to meet the agreed-upon targets. Hence the rush to build new pipelines to supplement the well-established Norpipe and the six-month-old Zeepipe.

The Zeepipe will deliver gas to four downstream customers: Distrigaz and Electabel in Belgium, Gaz de France in France, and Enagas in Spain.

Belgian gas distributor Distrigaz already receives gas from Norway via the Norpipe pipeline that terminates in the German city of Emden. Its initial role in distributing gas from the Zeepipe, which terminates in Zeebrugge, Belgium, is that of a middleman.

At present, Distrigaz accepts gas from Statoil, the

Norwegian company that takes the gas immediately from the Zeepipe. Then Distrigaz runs quality-control tests on the gas, meters it and puts it into its network of pipelines for delivery to Gaz de France.

In two years' time, Distrigaz will have another customer for Zeepipe gas: Belgian electricity generator Electabel. Starting in 1996, Distrigaz will deliver 1.7 billion cubic meters of gas per year to Electabel, an amount that will probably increase around the year 2000.

Since Belgium is in the middle of a move away from liquid fuels such as oil and toward cleaner natural gas, how can Distrigaz afford to take only a distribution role in gas from the Zeepipe? "There are no shortages of gas in Belgium at present," explains Distrigaz spokesman Christian Otto.

In fact, Norwegian gas, delivered through the Norpipe, accounts for only 22 percent of the gas reaching Belgian consumers. Algerian and Dutch gas accounts for the rest, in roughly equal amounts. With the recent increases in supply of gas from Norway, however, the proportion of Norwegian gas is expected to grow to about the same amount as that from the Netherlands and Algeria. The new pipeline, according to Mr. Otto, "will permit the country to diversify suppliers."

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • Peter Gwynne is a Brussels-based writer specializing in science and technology. • Annick Lia is Scandinavian editor for Euroil. • This is the second in a two-part series.



The Selpner platform being towed out of a fjord near Stavanger after its completion last year.

Electabel, meanwhile, is planning a series of new generating plants that will use the Norwegian gas it is due to start accepting in 1996. The reason for the plants: a higher than anticipated growth in demand for power in recent years.

The company usually plans new equipment over a 10-year cycle. Its 1988 plan was based on expected annual growth of 2.5 percent. With the exception of the recession-affected year of 1993, recent growth has been in the range of 3 percent to 3.5 percent.

Electabel's revised plan envisions a total of five new generating plants that will use natural gas. The first, a 460 megawatt plant close to Brussels, was opened officially on April 15. According to Electabel, it will be

aimed largely at domestic and small-business users — although the interconnectedness of Europe's electricity suppliers means that power generated in one particular area does not necessarily serve that area alone.

The next Electabel plant, another 460 megawatt generator, will be located in the Liege region. Yet another 460 megawatt plant and two 350 megawatt facilities will go on-line later.

The new gas-fired plants will also make Belgian energy more environmentally friendly, according to Electabel spokesman Philippe Massart, by moving away from liquid fuel toward natural gas. Gas from the Zeepipe that passes beyond the Belgian border will pass on to Gaz de France. The French company will use

some of that gas for its own purposes and transport the rest through France. It will be redelivered to the Norwegians at the Spanish border and passed on to Enagas. Gaz de France also receives Norwegian gas from the Emden line, shipped through Belgium via the SEGEO pipeline, a subsidiary of Gaz de France and Distrigaz.

Natural gas accounts for about 13.3 percent of France's primary energy market at present. None is used to generate electricity. French demand for natural gas grew by 4.2 percent last year. Industry observers expect that the growth rate will continue to exceed that of the overall consumption of energy in France.

Norwegian gas is helping to satisfy the demands of Gaz de France. The volume

to be delivered to the company will increase from the current figure of 1.6 billion cubic meters per year to 8 billion cubic meters annually by the turn of the century.

Gaz de France, however, faces a long-term shortfall. Says spokesperson Sophie Carlier-Orsini: "Most of the expected demand is covered by purchase agreements already concluded, until roughly the turn of the century. After that, even with the currently planned increase of flow through the Zeepipe, contracts will not be sufficient to cover the increase of gas demand."

Options being considered by Gaz de France include increases in the amount of Norwegian gas and supplementary amounts from other current suppliers.

Peter Gwynne

A CELEBRATION FOR ZEEBRUGGE AS AN ENERGY HUB

Flemish-speaking Belgians call it Brugge, with a hard "g," while French speakers pronounce it Bruges, with a soft "g." But for Belgians of both tongues, the medieval city is rapidly becoming the energy capital of Europe.

The Zeepipe will be officially inaugurated at the Zeebrugge terminal today at 11:30 A.M. by the Belgian prime minister, Jean-Luc Dehaene, assisted by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland. Following the inauguration lunch, guests will repair to the medieval Belfort building in the center of Brugge for the ceremony marking the start of deliveries under the Troll gas sales agreements. In the evening, some 300 guests will top off the festivities with a gala banquet at Belfort.

For Brugge and its port, the Zeepipe represents part of a general buildup as an energy center. Zeebrugge already boasts a liquid natural

gas terminal. The region is designated as the receiving terminus of a tentative new pipeline, the Eurolink. If feasibility studies due to be released in the autumn prove satisfactory, Eurolink will pump gas from the British side of the North Sea to Continental Europe via Zeebrugge.

The Flanders port is also in competition for the second Zeepipe. That project has received the green light to deliver yet more natural gas from Norwegian fields. The southern landing point has not yet been decided, however.

How has the recent activity helped Belgium in general and the Brugge-Zeebrugge region in particular? "Belgian dredging and pipelaying companies have gained a higher profile internationally," says a spokesperson for Distrigaz, "and the image of Belgium as a major center for European gas flow is important for the future."

P.G.

NORWAY INVESTS IN ENERGY AND IN EUROPE

Continued from page 18

find solutions through the formulation of environmental directives.

Norway hopes to underscore its role as an energy supplier to Europe by further expanding its power exports. In this case, new power could be generated by gas-fired plants in Norway or in

other European countries.

Mr. Ager-Hanssen, from his observer's post in Brussels, is already representing both Statoil and Statkraft (the national Norwegian power utility). Indications have been given that they could jointly form a gas-fired power-generation consortium.

A.L.

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this complex industry and today holds a world-class position. Natural gas has therefore become a strategic focus for the Group, and it is not just by chance that in this rapidly expanding industry, TOTAL is poised to become a key player. **TOTAL BY NAME. TOTAL BY NATURE.**



ADVERTISING SECTION

Gas Energy for Europe

TROLL'S UNPRECEDENTED ENGINEERING PROJECT

The development of the Troll field is the world's largest energy project. With a capital expenditure of \$4.6 billion for the platform and the shore terminal alone, it is the most capital-intensive project to date.

Twenty-six exploration wells have been necessary to

and one observation well, will be required to tap the reserves. The gas is essentially methane, with no carbon dioxide or sulfur.

The wells will be drilled from a gigantic 430-meter platform, which will rest in a water depth of 303 meters. The wells will each be slightly deviated and, rather like the legs of an octopus,

this part of the North Sea, the platform must withstand waves of up to 30 meters as well as very strong currents. Concrete is the only material offering sufficient resistance to these forces.

When the Norwegian government approved the project in December 1986, operator Shell was made responsible for offshore devel-

opment. Because the Troll construction stretched the limits of tested technology, it was decided to treat and dry the gas at an onshore terminal, now under construction north of Bergen. This saved considerable weight on the topsides of the platform, a vital advantage when towing the million-ton structure out to sea.

Breaking yet another technological barrier, "wet" untreated gas would, for the first time, be transported on an industrial scale over a great distance. To prevent the liquid elements in wet gas from freezing, it is necessary to inject glycol, a sort of antifreeze, into the two pipelines transporting the

untreated gas to the Troll onshore terminal.

From the Troll terminal, the "dry" gas will be exported through a new pipeline scheduled to be laid in 1995 over the 300-kilometer stretch between the terminal and the Sleipner riser platform. In 1997-98, another export line will be laid from the terminal to a central tie-back point of the North Sea gas export infrastructure.

Construction of the Troll platform started in 1992 in Stavanger, at the building site of Norwegian Contractors. The 300,000 cubic meters of concrete used for the platform could fill a line of concrete mixers from Stavanger to Oslo, and would be enough to build a 5,500-unit apartment block. New York's World Trade Center, with its 16,500-square-meter base and height of 370 meters, is dwarfed in comparison.

The concrete substructure will weigh a total of 656,000 tons. First to be constructed were the 40-meter skirts, which are intended to sink in the soft seabed and give stability to the structure. Then came 12 ballast caissons, 60 meters high, over the skirts, and the slipforming of the four shafts. In June 1993, when the platform had reached a height of 134 meters, Norwegian Contractors towed it to a deep-water fjord in order to complete the remaining concrete work to a final height of 370 meters.

The completed platform will be towed out and installed in the field location in 1995, followed by a phase of hook-up and commissioning leading to production in 1996, 10 years after government approval was granted. At this point, Statoil will take over the operation of the Troll field.

Meanwhile, the Sleipner

field has started to produce the first volumes of gas under the Troll gas agreement. The very first gas was actually produced in August 1993, while contractual commitments started in October 1993.

The Sleipner gas is transported in the 810-kilometer Zeepeepe, landing at Zeebrugge, Belgium, and it is this event that is being officially celebrated today.

The Sleipner project has been a particularly eventful one in Norway's oil and gas history. On Aug. 23, 1991, the Sleipner concrete gravity-base structure under construction at Norwegian Contractors in Stavanger sank to the bottom of the fjord, where it was undergoing ballast tests. The loss was estimated at \$274 million. A design error was identified as the cause of the accident, and another concrete base was immediately ordered.

Within two years, a redesigned concrete construction was completed and towed to the field for the first production to meet contractual obligations of October 1993.

The Sleipner concrete structure is 110 meters high and has a concrete volume of 79,000 cubic meters. The 37,000-ton deck features a fully integrated production, process and accommodation plant.

At plateau level, it will produce 20.5 million cubic meters of gas per day as well as 19,600 cubic meters of condensate, which is transported separately to a shore terminal north of Stavanger.

A.L.



The Troll platform will contain enough concrete to build a 5,500-unit apartment block.

map and appraise the Troll field, discovered by Norske Shell in 1979. Located 80 kilometers (50 miles) off Bergen, the field contains estimated recoverable reserves of 1.2 trillion cubic meters of gas. The Troll gas volume is equal to a 5.5-meter-thick layer covering the whole of Norway.

The Troll reservoir extends over four blocks, or about 2,000 square kilometers. The gas is trapped in sandstone of the Jurassic era, which can be up to 400 meters thick, 1,400 meters below the seabed. The sandstone is very permeable and has excellent production capabilities. Forty wells, including 39 production wells

form a circle 500 meters in diameter under the platform. Each well will be able to produce 3.4 million cubic meters of gas per day; under normal operations, however, production is likely to be limited to 2.8 million cubic meters per well a day.

If the Troll platform were built on land, it would have a visibility of 70 kilometers from the top. The platform consists of a 370-meter, four-legged gravity-base structure in concrete, topped by a deck with drilling, production and transport facilities. Concrete was chosen for the substructure of the platform because it has a lifetime of at least 70 years. In the harsh environment of

opment. Because the Troll construction stretched the limits of tested technology, it was decided to treat and dry the gas at an onshore terminal, now under construction north of Bergen. This saved considerable weight on the topsides of the platform, a vital advantage when towing the million-ton structure out to sea.

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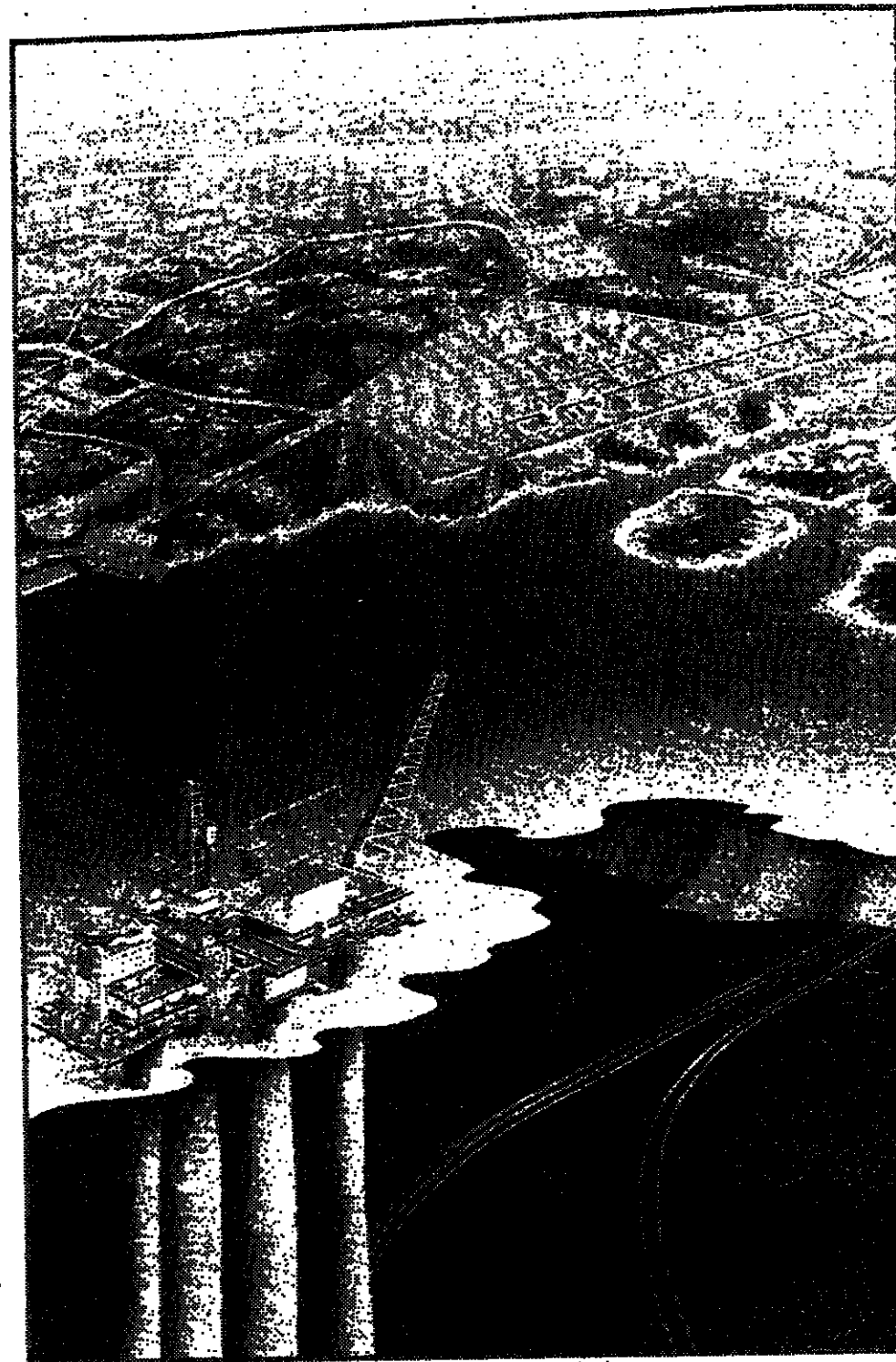
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A.L.



Landbased processing of Troll gas will improve safety as well as the project's economic potential.

A FUEL OFFERING GREEN CREDENTIALS

A growing consciousness that the environment is an economic resource worth investing in is helping to shape European energy legislation and has already encouraged the switch from coal and oil to natural gas.

While natural gas's share of total European energy consumption was 2 percent in 1960, it was 17 percent in 1991 and almost 20 percent in 1994. In the same period, coal's share has fallen from 62 percent to 23 percent, while the share of oil has gone up from 33 percent to 43 percent, primarily reflecting greater demand in the transport sector.

Yet the progress made by gas has gone almost unnoticed. As a fossil fuel, gas cannot claim to be a 100-percent clean source of energy, but compared with its alternatives, it emerges as a safe fuel and the cleanest of all hydrocarbon fuels.

Some in the industry point to gas as the most environmentally friendly fuel during the transition to renewable fuels. The widespread use of renewable fuels, such as solar or wind energy and hydrogen, still requires major technological breakthroughs for large-scale industrial use.

Ongoing research in the United States and Europe shows that the interest in renewable fuels is still at the laboratory level and would need strong economic incentives to take off. In principle, the pipeline infrastructure already in place for natural gas could easily be adapted, for example, to the transport of hydrogen. The question is whether producing hydrogen from natural gas is cheaper than producing it from solar energy. Future debate will surely attract the interest of nations like Norway, which possesses both the gas and the related transport infrastructure.

Meanwhile, as Peter Mellbye, Statoil's president for the gas division, suggests: "Technological breakthroughs are economically driven, and therefore will not take place before the price of natural gas becomes

unsustainable, which is unlikely to happen in the near future." For the time being, however, highly polluting fuels are in retreat, and the void they leave is slowly being filled by natural gas.

Nuclear fuels have substantially helped to curb carbon-dioxide, sulfur and nitrogen-oxide emissions, but the Chernobyl incident in the former Soviet Union in 1985 and the environmental hazards of the disposal of

Although natural gas is a fossil fuel, it offers considerable advantages for the environment. Gas does not require particularly high technology and can therefore be used at low cost in many developing countries, where it is already produced as associated gas with oil.

"Sour" natural gas is desulfurized prior to transport in order to avoid corrosion problems. When it arrives at the burner tip, it con-

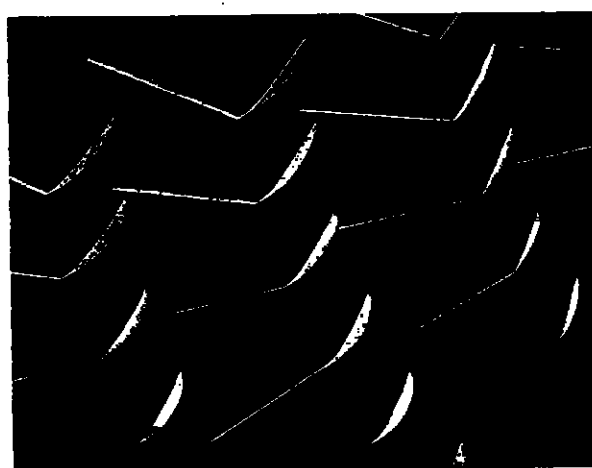
substitution reduces carbon-dioxide emissions by more than a million tons per billion cubic meters of gas. In total, Norway's gas deliveries cut annual European carbon-dioxide emissions by nearly 30 million tons, almost equivalent to Norwegian emissions from all fuel sources, totaling 35 million tons. Future deliveries will drop this reduction to almost 70 million tons annually by 2005. Emissions of nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide and particulates will also be substantially reduced.

A number of environmentalists argue that methane is a strong contributor to global warming and that the effect of curbing carbon-dioxide emissions could be nullified by leaks in the natural gas supply chain, particularly if the use of gas were to grow substantially. Calculations show, however, that leaks from the production and transport of Norwegian gas are extremely small—on the order of 0.01 percent. A major reason for this is the stringent safety restrictions that apply to all oil and gas operations on the Norwegian shelf. Another is that Norway sees gas and the natural environment as valuable resources and seeks to prevent any needless waste.

In the former Soviet Union, and in Russia in particular, European and American gas companies are helping to repair a number of leaky pipelines. While pipeline leaks account for only about 5 percent of methane emissions, scientists have started to regard other methane sources as perhaps a greater threat to global warming. Natural swamp areas, rice cultivation, sewage treatment, livestock and other human-related activities are understood to be major methane contributors.

Gas is abundant. Worldwide reserves are steadily upgraded, and new gas is being discovered all the time. The North Sea, Russian and Algerian reserves combined could continue to supply Europe for centuries at today's consumption rate. European legislation has taken steps to encourage the use of gas, but the price of imported gas reflects the cost of long-distance transport. New legislation to encourage the use of gas by means of taxes on coal and oil could prompt a new surge in demand for gas in Europe.

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Consumers are more aware of the need for nonpolluting fuels.

atomic waste have put an effective stopper on nuclear expansion plans. The burning of coal and oil is responsible for almost all the world's emissions of sulfur, nitrogen oxide, particles and heavy metals into the atmosphere or the soil. In addition, coal extraction is frequently linked to slag heaps, often leaking pollutants into the soil. Oil production is linked to oil spills and polluting drilling fluids.

Natural gas, which requires the same level of drilling activity as oil, seldom makes headlines. In its invisible, gassy form, it evaporates quickly and has not therefore been considered the cause of any major environmental disaster. In fact, up until recently, it has often been considered more an expendable by-product of oil production, good for flaring, than a premium resource in its own right.

sists primarily of methane molecules, which are made up of one carbon atom and four hydrogen atoms, with some associated carbon dioxide, ethane and propane. When combustion takes place, aside from the energy produced, it more or less oxidizes to carbon dioxide and water.

According to Statoil's Research Center, gas combustion, measured against coal and oil, emits 30 percent to 50 percent less carbon dioxide and 60 percent to 90 percent less nitrogen oxide for the same energy output. Sulfur dioxide and particulate emissions from natural gas are minimal.

Current Norwegian gas deliveries to Continental Europe, amounting to some 26 billion cubic meters, largely replace base loads of coal and oil. German calculations show that the net environmental effect of this fuel

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SPORTS

The NBA Field Is Wide Open

By Ken Denlinger

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As always on the eve of the National Basketball Association playoffs, players from the 16 teams feel like marathoners at about the 20-mile mark — close to exhaustion but trying to summon energy for a desperate surge toward the still-distant finish.

And for the first time since many of the current players were toddlers, a brief look at some absentees helps set the proper mood for this championship run, which was to begin Thursday: no Michael Jordan — and thus the first postseason without a transcendent player since Seattle won the title in 1979; no Lakers for the first time in 17 years, and no Celtics for the first time in 14.

The list of glittering stars anxious to glow like Mike in the playoffs is long — and probably starts with the pivotal player of the most keenly anticipated best-of-five first-round series: Patrick Ewing. His Knicks seem under the most scrutiny, opening their series against New Jersey on Friday having lost four of five regular-season games to the Nets.

Ewing, David Robinson (San Antonio) and Hakeem Olajuwon (Houston) appear to have the best chances to become the first dominant center on a championship team since Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and the Lakers won the 1985 title.

Shaquille O'Neal (Orlando) needs some playoff punch to back his impressive regular-season numbers. And Charles Barkley (Phoenix) needs a ring to ascend to the Jordan-Larry Bird-Magic Johnson plateau. This may be the year in which a team prevails, but two of the most successful during the regular season — Seattle and Atlanta — were able to avoid the spotlight quite a bit.

And a third, the post-Jordan Bulls, still has a chance for a fourth straight championship. "Most people anticipated we'd only win 30 games without Michael," said Scottie Pippen, "and we won 55. We are still the champions, you know."

Phoenix's point guard Kevin Johnson acknowledged that, but insisted that "the smart teams know we're the team to beat."

The 63-19 SuperSonics won five more games than anyone in the league, yet none of their players has gotten serious consideration for most valuable player.

Possibly Atlanta's coach, Lenny Wilkens, will get his due during these playoffs. Fast closing on Red Auerbach's record for all-time NBA victories, Wilkens mostly was responsible for the Hawks' remarkable turnaround.

Last season the Hawks won 43 games and were swept by the Bulls in the first round of the playoffs. Wilkens replaced Bob Weiss, and the Hawks won 57 games and the home court throughout the Eastern Conference playoffs.

Las Meninas Wins 1,000 Guineas

The Associated Press

NEWMARKET, England — Las Meninas edged Balanchine in a photo finish Thursday to win the 1,000 Guineas, the first classic of the English horse racing season.

The Irish horse, a 12-shot ridden by John Reid, was declared the winner after what appeared to be a dead heat. But the judge ruled that Las Meninas prevailed by a short head over Balanchine, a 20-to-1 shot ridden by Frankie Dettori.

The French horse Coup de Génie, the second favorite at 6-to-1, was third, a neck behind. Mehribaf, the favorite at 2-to-1, was fourth, 2½ lengths back.

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Czech defenders sandwiched Danton Cole as he collided with the goalie Petr Briza in the U.S. hockey team's 5-3 victory on Thursday.

Stopping Czechs, U.S. Unbeaten in World Hockey

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOLZANO, Italy — Tim Sweeney, Craig Wolanin and Jim Ciavaglia scored first-period goals to back up the goalkeeping of Guy Hebert as the United States beat the Czech Republic, 5-3, Thursday in the World Ice Hockey Championships.

The victory kept Team USA unbeaten in three games and virtually assured the squad of a place in the medal round next week.

Team USA now has a three point lead in Group B over the Czech Republic and Finland, which have played one match less, as have Sweden and Norway, which trail by five points.

Team USA scored first on a power play when Sweeney, of the National Hockey League's Anaheim Mighty Ducks, pushed the puck in past goalie Petr Briza at 3:15. The Czechs tied the score 5½ minutes later on Bedrich Kadlec's goal.

Wolanin, the U.S. captain, who plays for the Quebec Nordiques, put Team USA up 2-1 at 10:57. Ciavaglia, a former Harvard star and the only holdover from the 1994 U.S. Olympic team, added another at 16:59.

The Czechs came back in the second period, their offense dominating the action. Hebert, also of the Nordiques, was superb in goal, but at 10:15 Richard Zemlicka skated in from the red circle, faked a defender and beat him.

The Czechs tied the game at 5:56 in the third, but Team USA went up 4-3 when Joe Sacco of the Mighty Ducks, skating toward Briza with Sweeney coming alongside him, dumped it off to his teammate, who wristed in a goal from four meters.

The Czechs controlled the puck much of the time until 17:52, when Bill Lindsay of the Florida Panthers scored his third goal of the tournament.

Canada was to play Germany later Thursday. In another later game, Sweden, the Olympic champion, was expected to recoup Wednesday's upset 5-3 loss to Finland when it played France.

(A.P. Reuters)

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Capitals Eliminate Penguins as Sabres Triumph in 4th OT

The Associated Press

The Washington Capitals made sure history wouldn't repeat itself, while the New Jersey Devils and Buffalo Sabres made history in the National Hockey League playoffs.

The Capitals atoned for past playoff failures and sent the Pittsburgh Penguins home early for the second straight season with a 6-3 victory on Wednesday. The Devils

and Sabres, meanwhile, played the sixth-longest game in NHL history before Buffalo won at home, 1-0, in the fourth overtime.

Dave Hannan scored 5:43 into the fourth overtime to end a brilliant game between the NHL's top two defensive teams.

The Sabres' first overtime victory of the season after four losses came at a most opportune time, tying the Eastern Conference quarterfinal series 3-3. The seventh and deciding game was set for Friday night in New Jersey.

The Buffalo goaltender Dominik Hasek prolonged the game with 70 saves and New Jersey's Martin

Brodeur got the loss despite stopping 49 shots.

The overtime minutes of 65:43 ranked just behind the 68:47 of the New York Islanders' 3-2 victory over Washington in the 1987 playoffs. The NHL record is 116:30, set in 1936 in Detroit's 1-0 victory over the Montreal Maroons.

"I turned and saw the red light go on and I thought, 'Game over. Game 7 in two nights in New Jersey,'" Hannan said after the six-hour game ended early Thursday morning. "It's tomorrow night now, I guess."

Capitals 6, Penguins 3: In Landover, Maryland, Don Beaupre made 26 saves to lead Washington. The Capitals had twice blown 3-to-1 game leads in the playoffs, including two years ago against the Penguins. Pittsburgh hoped history would repeat itself after they won Game 5, but there would be no comeback this time as the Capitals wrapped up the series in six games and headed to the second round against the New York Rangers.

The Penguins were eliminated in the second round last season by the New York Islanders.

Brink 3, Canadiens 2: Al Lafare's third-period goal led Boston over the Canadiens in Montreal. Lafare intercepted the puck and moved in from the blue line to beat Patrick Roy with a low screened shot just inside the post at 7:21. The goal took some wind out of the Canadiens, who had rallied to tie the game after falling behind 2-0.

Bryan Smolinski and Steve Heinze also scored for the Bruins, who took advantage of loose play by the Montreal defense. John LeClair and Kirk Muller, with six of the playoffs, scored for Montreal, which risks first-round elimination for the first time since 1981.

The teams were to play the deciding game Friday night in Boston.

Stanley Cup Playoffs

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SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Boston	13	7	.659	0
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Baltimore	13	7	.659	0
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New York	13	7	.659	0
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Toronto	13	7	.659	0
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Detroit	13	7	.659	0
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Cleveland	12	7	.632	1
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Chicago	12	7	.632	1
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Minnesota	11	8	.577	2
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Kansas City	10	9	.524	3
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Minnesota	10	9	.524	3
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California	9	13	.409	4
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Seattle	8	14	.364	5
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Texas	8	14	.364	5
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Oakland	7	15	.316	6
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Atlanta	15	4	.789	0
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Montreal	15	4	.789	0
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New York	15	4	.789	0
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Florida	15	4	.789	0
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Philadelphia	15	4	.789	0
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Chicago	15	4	.789	0
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Cincinnati	15	4	.789	0
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St. Louis	15	4	.789	0
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Houston	15	4	.789	0
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Pittsburgh	15	4	.789	0
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San Francisco	15	4	.789	0
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Los Angeles	15	4	.789	0
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Colorado	15	4	.789	0
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San Diego	15	4	.789	0
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Los Angeles	15	4	.789	0
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San Diego	15	4	.789	0
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San Francisco	15	4	.789	0
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Los Angeles	15	4	.789	0
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San Diego	15	4	.789	0
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San Francisco	15	4	.789	0
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Los Angeles	15	4	.789	0
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Los Angeles	15	4	.789	0
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San Diego	15	4	.789	0
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Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Boston	13	7	.659	0
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Baltimore	13	7	.659	0
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New York	15	4	.
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SPORTS

For Milan, A Soccer Tale of 2 Cups

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — The city of Milan is two games away from a first in international soccer. Never before have two teams from the same city won European cups in the same season. AC Milan is in the final of the Champions' Cup by virtue of its 3-0 triumph Wednesday night over Monaco, its opponent in the May 18 final in Athens will be Barcelona, which won its semifinal, 3-0, over FC Porto.

Inter Milan, which plays its home games at the same San Siro stadium as AC Milan, holds a 1-0 advantage over Salzburg of Austria after the first leg of the UEFA Cup final on Tuesday.

And an Italian sweep is possible because Parma is in the final of the third major tournament, the Cup Winners' Cup. The Italian club plays Arsenal of the title May 4.

Italian teams last won all three trophies in 1950, when AC Milan lifted the Champions' Cup, Juventus the UEFA Cup and Sampdoria won the Cup Winners' Cup.

This year, AC Milan, in the Champions' Cup final for the fourth time in six years, will be without two of its starters when it faces Barcelona, which won the cup in 1992.

Milan's captain, Franco Baresi, is suspended after receiving his second yellow card of the tournament against Monaco and his fellow defender, Alessandro Costacurta, is out for a game because he was sent off on Wednesday.

Milan's coach, Fabio Capello, said UEFA, the sport's governing body in Europe, should review its disciplinary system, but a spokesman at the club said on Thursday that they were not planning to appeal against either suspension.

"These are the injustices of soccer, of a disciplinary system that is wrong and should be changed," Capello said.

Baresi and Costacurta deserve to play in the final," he added.

Milan, which recently clinched its 14th Italian league title, has won the Champions' Cup four times. (AP, Reuters)

■ **UEFA Adds 4 Nations**

Azerbaijan, Israel, Macedonia and Moldova were admitted to UEFA on Thursday and the body's congress re-elected Lennart Johansson of Sweden to another four-year term as president. The Associated Press reported from Vienna.

A Replay of 1981: Viola 1, Darling 0

The Associated Press

Baseball fans can only hope for Viola Darling III.

Frank Viola and Ron Darling, facing one another for the first time since their college days, duelled for nine innings on Wednesday night as the Boston Red Sox eked out a 1-0 victory over the A's in Oakland, California.

The matchup was the first between the two pitchers since a classic NCAA tournament game between Yale and St. John's on May 21, 1981. In that game, Darling

pitched 11 no-hit innings for Yale before giving up his first hit and run in a 1-0 victory by St. John's.

Viola was nearly Darling's equal that day, pitching 11 shutout innings to come away the victor.

"That's funny, 13 years later, and it's 1-0 again," said Viola. "When we were with the Mets, I was probably the best game I've ever seen somebody pitch."

"And here it is, the second time we've ever faced each other, and he ends up losing 1-0 again," he added. "It's a shame somebody had to lose. Sorry about that."

Darling was inches away from evening his record against Viola. With a runner on in the ninth, Oakland's Ruben Sierra fled out to the wall in center off Jeff Russell, who picked up his seventh save.

"He's definitely got the edge on me in 1-0 games," Darling said. "He's a hell of a pitcher, and I came up a little bit short."

Billy Hatcher drove in the runs.

game's only run with a third-inning RBI groundout, and threw out a runner at the plate in the fourth. Oakland hit into four double plays.

Isaacs 8, White Sox 7: Manny Ramirez hit a two-run homer and Mark Lewis hit an RBI double as the Boston Red Sox eked out a 1-0 victory over the A's in Oakland, California.

The White Sox had taken a 7-5 lead in the 12th on Darin Jackson's two-out, two-run double off Eric Plunk. In the bottom half, Robin Ventura booted Paul Sorrento's grounder at third base for the White Sox's fourth error, and one out later, Ramirez homered off Roberto Hernandez.

Rangers 11, Blue Jays 3: In Arlington, Texas, Kenny Rogers allowed six hits in 7 1/2 innings, and David Hulse had three hits for the Rangers.

Toronto's Joe Carter set a major-league record by driving in his 30th run of April with a first-inning single.

Orioles 13, Angels 1: In Anaheim, California, Cal Ripken had four hits, including his first homer of the season, and drove in five runs as the Orioles banged out a club record 11 extra-base hits.

Yankees 12, Mariners 2: In Seattle, Jim Leyritz hit New York's third grand slam in five days, and the Yankees scored five runs on seven walks and a hit batter in the third inning.

In the third, the Yankees took advantage of Dave Fleming's wildness. With two out, Fleming walked five straight to force in two runs.



Scott Erickson, who allowed the most hits in the majors last season, stifled the Brewers for the first Minnesota no-hitter in 27 years. Said Manager Tom Kelly: "You see a lot of weird stuff in baseball."

Twins' Erickson Hurls AL's First No-Hitter of '94

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — There were two outs in the ninth inning and 17,988 fans were on their feet when Scott Erickson threw one of his few poor pitches, hanging a 1-2 slider to Milwaukee's cleanup hitter, Greg Vaughn.

Vaughn took a mighty swing — and managed only a slight fly to shallow left field, apparently preserving Erickson's no-hitter on Wednesday night and wrapping up the Brewers' 6-0 loss to the Minnesota Twins.

"When I hit it, I thought, 'He got it,'" Vaughn said.

The American League's first no-hitter of 1994 did not end that simply, though.

As the ball drifted down to left fielder Alex Cole, shortstop Paul Mearns flashed into the picture. The two just missed each other before Cole made the catch.

That helps explain Erickson's restrained reaction — only a slight pumping of both fists into the air — after pitching the best game of his wildly vacillating career.

"It's not like I've practiced what I would do if it were to happen," he said. "Besides, I seriously thought that they were going to run into each other."

Yes, the 26-year-old right-hander had negative thoughts even during the final play of his most glorious achievement.

If one had tried to pick the man least likely to pitch the major leagues' second no-hitter of '94, Erickson might have been him.

"I really didn't expect it," said Erickson, the first Minnesota pitcher in 27 years to pitch a no-hitter. "I really didn't feel that good before the game. I took the field and the first two guys hit bullets and I said, 'This might be a long night.'"

He has had many, many long nights since he had 20 victories and helped the Twins take the World

Series in 1991, his first full big-league season.

Going into Wednesday, he was 9-24 in his previous 40 starts. He still has not won consecutive decisions since September 1992.

Last season, he was 8-19, leading the majors in losses, his allowed (266) and runs allowed (138). This season, he was 1-3 with a 7.84 earned run average and opponents were batting .384 against him.

Then came Wednesday, and baseball's most hittable pitcher became unhittable.

"That's what makes this game so great," said the Twins' manager, Tom Kelly. "You see a lot of weird stuff in baseball."

Erickson struck out five, walked four and hit a batter. He threw 129 pitches, including 71 strikes, and 15 outs came on grounders as his slider bedeviled the Brewers.

The last Minnesota pitcher to throw a no-hitter was Dean Chance, who hit Cleveland on Aug. 23, 1967.

The other no-hitter in the majors this season was by Atlanta's Kent Mercker, on April 8 in Los Angeles. The most recent AL no-hitter had been by Jim Abbott of the New York Yankees, against Cleveland on Sept. 4.

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Mets Outlast the Padres, 3-2

The Associated Press

The more the New York Mets missed chances to win, the more Manager Dallas Green moved to his depleted bullpen.

After nearly five hours, though, Green and the Mets got a break. Fernando Vina singled home the deciding run with two outs in the bottom of the 15th inning Wednesday night, and New York beat the San Diego Padres, 3-2.

"Great baseball game, that's all I can say," Green said. "We didn't play good situation baseball. We probably could have won it five different innings."

Green used five pitchers. He might have used Mike Maddux, too, but he was unavailable; the reliever

broke his left big toe when he kicked a dugout step after giving up two runs in a 6-3 loss to the Padres on Tuesday night.

Doug Linton pitched three scoreless innings as the Mets ended their three-game losing streak. New York stopped San Diego's four-game winning string.

Kevin McReynolds led off the 15th with a single against Tim Lincecum and moved up on a groundout. With two outs, Vina hit a hard grounder that glanced off the glove of Phil Clark at first base.

The game at Shea Stadium took 4 hours 57 minutes and ended at 12:35 A.M.

Dodgers 5, Phillies 4: Cory Snyder singled home the winning run in the bottom of the 10th inning as Los Angeles sent Philadelphia to its fifth straight loss.

the Dodgers have won three in a row and six of eight. The Phillies finished 1-6 on their California trip.

Snyder had three hits and drove in three runs. Henry Rodriguez and Tim Lincecum drew walks from Larry Anderson to start the 10th. After Eric Karros struck out, Snyder singled to right-center.

Expos 7, Giants 1: Ken Hill pitched his first complete game in more than a year, and Montreal beat visiting San Francisco.

Hill gave up six hits, walked two and struck out one. The Expos got five singles off Mark Portugal in taking a 3-1 lead in the second.

Marlins 3, Rockies 2: Gary Sheffield homered for the third straight game, and Florida defeated Colorado. Sheffield's two-run shot gave him homers in the Marlins' last five home games.

Charlie Hough allowed one run and five hits. The Marlins, minus their injured closer, Bryan Harvey, took a 3-1 lead into the ninth, but John Vander Wal pinch hitting, ripped an RBI triple off Jeremy Hernandez with one out. Hernandez, however, retired Eric Young on a popout and got Walt Weiss on a fly ball for his second save.

Pirates 3, Reds 1: Zane Smith pitched a four-hitter, and Pittsburgh beat visiting Cincinnati.

Smith struck out six and walked none. He also had two hits, and is batting .500 (6-for-12) this season.

Astros 8, Cubs 5: Ken Caminiti and Andruw Celis homered as Houston rallied from an early five-run deficit to beat Chicago at the Astrodome.

Jeff Bagwell drove in the go-ahead run in the seventh inning with an RBI grounder. The Cubs lost for the 10th time in 12 games.

2d Holyfield Heart Problem Found

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Medical tests conducted after discovery of a heart condition that forced the ex-heavyweight boxing champion Evander Holyfield, 31, to retire have revealed another cardiac problem.

An atrial septal defect, a small hole between the two upper chambers of Holyfield's heart, was detected Wednesday in the tests.

Said Dr. Ronald Stephens, the boxer's physician. He said it was congenital, not life-threatening and unrelated to the condition, called noncompliant left ventricle, that led to the boxer's retirement.

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OBSERVER

The Toothless Tiger

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It was entertaining to watch the press crowd come to grips with the dead Richard Nixon over the weekend. What a botch they made of it. They seemed engaged in a group conspiracy to grant him absolution.

It will be said that they were simply indulging in the civilized insincerity that courtesy prescribes, and there is something to be said for an outbreak of courtesy in the press. The Clintons would doubtless welcome an epidemic of it.

Its postmortem engagement with Nixon, however, suggests once again that the press's dreadful reputation for bestiality is mostly fraud. Like an old tiger with no teeth, it can still gum its way through a vegetarian meal like Whitewater, but serve it a tough customer and it purrs and rolls over, as it did when confronted by President Reagan.

To measure how much vitality has gone out of the press, compare its sentimental treatment of the dead Nixon last weekend with H.L. Menckens' obituary of William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for president.

"Has it been duly marked by historians that William Jennings Bryan's last secular act was this globe of sin was to catch flies?" Menckens' assault began.

Like Nixon, Bryan had been on the political scene for what felt like eternity. At his death in 1925 he had been an important public figure for 29 years, since his first attempt on the White House against McKinley.

That he, like Nixon, was an adored figure among his party's old warriors earned him no mercy from Menckens, who wrote of him:

"The best verdict the most romantic editorial writer could dredge up, save in the luncheon South, was to the general effect that his imbecilities were excused by his earnestness... that under his clowning, as under that of the juggler of Notre Dame, there was the zeal of a steadfast soul."

Brutality on this scale toward a statesman freshly dead would leave today's publishers, editors, reporters and columnists in catatonic shock. They — we — are all a polite and timid bunch, too delicate to

utter truly rude noises over newly filled coffins.

And wouldn't the public be appalled if one of us did? Wasn't Menckens' obituary just a vicious piece of showing-off by a sassy kid? Well, he was 45 at the time, scarcely a youngster, and yes, his obit was an iron wreath, but it stirred the public when it was published, is still read as literature today and may endure to be all that Americans know of Bryan.

Nixon produced no such monument from his media pallbearers. The toothless tiger gunned him toward the grave with "on the one hand that" and with many a "figure of controversy" and, on the whole, with such evanescence of objectivity that, to borrow again from Menckens, it was enough to make a barber beg for mercy.

Nixon hated the press, of course. Later when television replaced print as the instrument for clouding men's minds he hated television too. He wanted to cloud men's minds and found it unbearable that press and television could interfere with the purity of the process.

Not all the press hated him back. There was usually a tiny Nixon press clique on his campaigns. Yet new reporters joining those caravans with prejudices still unformed were often astonished and then alienated by the arms-length isolation at which they were kept and by the weight of suspicion always palpable around Nixon despite efforts by the Herb Klieber, Bob Finches and Charlie McWhorter to lighten the atmosphere.

Many of the old press hands who hated Nixon most, of course, have preceded him into the Yonder, and those who are now old and living are scarcely old enough to remember when the hating was truly good.

The truly bleak fact, however, is that there are no Menckens left among us. This is too bad, not just for the reading public, and for the self-respect of journalism as a calling, but also for poor dead Nixon.

He hated the press with a fury that deserved the fury of at least one press giant who could have him back with a grandeur to match his own. At death, he received only polite murmurs.

New York Times Service

A More Than Literary Mystery From India

By Molly Moore

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — It has all the ingredients of a good mystery — a feuding family, a bizarre crime, exotic locales, and a body on the bedroom floor. The last chapter, however — the one where the detective calmly explains whodunit and why — may never be written.

What led 41-year-old Indrani Aikath-Gyaltsen, a promising but wildly insecure writer, to plagiarize from Elizabeth Goudge, a romance author almost as popular in her day as Danielle Steel is now? The deception was sure to be uncovered and, over the last two months, it was.

Aikath-Gyaltsen isn't around to answer questions. On Oct. 3, she wrote a short letter to Khushwant Singh, one of India's best-known authors and her mentor. "I am still in a very bad frame of mind," she wrote. "Afraid to live, afraid to die. But you are right. Only I can help myself."

Later that day a niece reportedly found her sprawled on the floor of her Bihar house with "something white dripping from her mouth, leading to the belief that it was poison," said Utam Sengupta, editor of the Bihar edition of the Times of India. She died the next day.

Suicide is one obvious explanation. If plagiarism destroys the integrity of the soul, following up with the destruction of the body is grim but understandable. But the writer's husband is accusing Aikath-Gyaltsen's mother and sister of letting her die by failing to get her appropriate medical care. He has reportedly asked both police and state officials to conduct an inquiry.

Finding the cause of death will be difficult. Following Hindu custom, there was no autopsy and the body was cremated. Meanwhile, Aikath-Gyaltsen's third and final book will be published posthumously next month. The title: "Hold My Hand, I'm Dying."

The source of Aikath-Gyaltsen's plagiarism in her novel "Crane's Morning" was "The Rosemary Tree," Goudge's tale of a Devonshire vicarage, first published in 1956. The New York Times Book Review criticized its "slight plot" and "sentimentally ecstatic" approach.

After Aikath-Gyaltsen recast the setting to an Indian village, changing names and switching the religion to Hindu but often keeping the story verbatim, it received better notices. In February, the Times found it "full of humor and insight."

The Washington Post was also impressed. "The book is a gem," the reviewer said. "It is a lovely, lovely, lovely book." Aikath-Gyaltsen is a writer who hasn't gotten her due.

Jacqueline Singh, writing last July in In-



Indrani Aikath-Gyaltsen: "Afraid to live, afraid to die."

dia's literary magazine, the Book Review, was uneasy: "Details of the physical surroundings seem more reminiscent of Europe or England." Still, Singh thought that perhaps "all these anomalies on the Indian scene would doubtless make the setting more accessible to foreign readers at whom the novelette may be aimed."

Goudge, who died in 1984, apparently had a memorable storytelling technique. The first to discover the plagiarism was an Ontario woman. She read "The Rosemary Tree" 30 years ago, she said in a March 15 letter to Goudge's English publishers, "but I remember it very well." She added: "Having no more than a lay person's knowledge of copyright laws, I express no opinion on this but do wonder how Miss Goudge's story could be taken over with no acknowledgment whatsoever. If it were that easy, we could all write best-sellers!"

The Goudge estate was investigating when a Concord, New Hampshire, librarian realized she had also read "Crane's Morning" before. She told her local paper, a reporter contacted the relevant parties, and a scandal was born.

Indrani Aikath was the daughter of a fairly well-to-do coal mine owner in the

Singh did not hesitate to propose that Penguin Books, where his recommendations are gospel, publish her first work, "Daughters of the House." The story about strong women prevailing over impotent and unsuccessful men would become a recurring theme. That was in 1991. Two years later, "Crane's Morning" appeared in India. The response and sales — and Singh's backing — got the author a 10-book contract from Penguin.

Still, the insecurity persisted. But when it came to writing, there was little insecurity. She once boasted, "I can churn out a novel every six months."

There was another troubled side of Aikath-Gyaltsen's life. Her father's death last year was not only emotionally devastating, it set off a family feud between Aikath-Gyaltsen and her mother and older sister over his substantial coal and land holdings. She returned to the family estate in Bihar to protect her interests.

When Aikath-Gyaltsen talked to friends she veered between bragging about how wealthy she would be when the mines were sold and complaining that she was nearly penniless, which surprised those aware of the sizable advance from her publisher.

Then, suddenly, she was dead. According to accounts from reporters, friends and complaints filed with the police, her mother and her sister did not take her to a hospital when they discovered her on her bedroom floor. Instead, they called the local doctor. According to the husband's accounts, the mother retired to her bedroom and her sister went on to her job as schoolteacher. Aikath-Gyaltsen sank into a coma and died the next day.

Her husband told police and the press that "since there was this dispute, they neglected her on purpose, just let her die," according to Aika Choudhury, a reporter in Bihar for the Times of India.

Calls placed to the mother and the sister, said to be still at their Bihar estate, went unanswered. The husband also could not be contacted. He is reportedly asking for an official inquiry.

When Singh received the small, neatly penned letter from Aikath-Gyaltsen a few days after her husband called to inform him of her death, he said, "It shocked me. My first suspicion was suicide."

Now he is siding with the husband and wrote to the chief minister on his behalf, seeking an investigation.

The various publishers of "Crane's Morning" have had different reactions. In England, the book had not yet been published and was nearly canceled. In the United States, Ballantine had shipped 6,500 copies of "Crane's Morning." The publisher has not ordered its return, but has stopped fulfilling orders.

PEOPLE

Much Traveled Figaro Saves a Show in London

The baritone Jeffrey Black lost his voice minutes before he was due to sing the title role of Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" at London's Royal Opera House. Francis Covent Garden officials tracked down Thomas Allen, sleeping off jet lag at his home after having performed in a production of "Figaro" in Los Angeles. An company spokeswoman said Allen "slept when was curtain up and rushed to the theater. We had to delay until 7:30 P.M. and tell the audience about poor Jeffrey. When Thomas made his first entrance there was a huge round of applause."

Cheryl Chase was in Washington last week, and while his career has had more downs than ups lately, Bill Clinton obviously still thinks he's a barrel of laughs. Chase and his wife, Jayne, were to stay at a hotel, but Bill wouldn't hear of it, and so they spent the night at his place, in the Queen's Bedroom. "We sat out on the Truman Balcony and let Bill wind down after his day," Chase said. "It doesn't get any better than that." The actor campaigned for Clinton in 1992.

Jack Bruce, whose bass riff on Cream's "Sunshine of Your Love" is one of the most recognizable in rock, is back in the studio with drummer Ginger Baker. Only Eric Clapton is missing from what would be any record company's reunion fantasy. Cream broke up in 1969, but the trio entered the Rock 'n' Roll Hall of Fame in 1993.

It could have been bigger than Tom and Roseanne, gaudier than The Donald and Maria — a wedding of the century uniting Madonna and rapper Vanilla Ice. It almost happened, according to Ice in Spin magazine. "It was pretty serious. I dug her," the 25-year-old rapper says of their eight-month romance. Well, not always. "She would change personalities a lot," he said. "Sometimes she acts like a shy little girl, but all of a sudden she'd change and start yelling and you'd hate her."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 8, 9, 15 & 23

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	20/27	14/27	8/27	20/27	14/27	8/27	20/27	14/27	8/27
Amsterdam	18/24	11/24	5/24	18/24	11/24	5/24	18/24	11/24	5/24
Athens	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25
Berlin	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25
Bombay	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25
Buenos Aires	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25
Budapest	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25
Cairo	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25
Calcutta	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25
Chennai	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25
Colombo	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25
Dubai	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25
Edinburgh	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25
Geneva	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25
Helsinki	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25
London	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25
Madras	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25
Mumbai	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25
New Delhi	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25
Paris	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25
Rangoon	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25
Seoul	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25
Singapore	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25
Taipei	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25
Tokyo	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25	21/27	12/25	5/25
Yokohama	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25	20/27	11/25	5/25



Europe will be mainly dry and mild Saturday through Monday. In London there will be no more than a scattering of showers through the period. Much of eastern Europe will have a period of rain as a cold front sweeps through the area.

Middle East				
	Today	Tomorrow		
	High	Low	High	
	°F	°F	°F	
Beirut	20/26	16/21	34/75	14/27
Cairo	24/28	11/23	27/80	11/32
Jerusalem	24/28	11/23	33/87	9/48
Tel Aviv	16/25	12/23	21/70	11/23
Tripoli	18/23	15/23	33/87	14/27
Tyran	20/24	14/23	30/72	22/71

Legend: s-sunny, p-partially cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-shower, 4-4undercast, 1-rain, 1-snow, 1-fur

Latin America				
	Today	Tomorrow		
	High	Low	High	
	°F	°F	°F	
Buenos Aires	24/75	18/54	34	20/32
Caracas	25/84	18/54	34	20/32
Colon	24/84	18/54	34	20/32
Guatemala	24/84	18/54	34	20/32
Managua	24/84	18/54	34	20/32
Medellin	24/84	18/54	34	20/32
Montevideo	24/84	18/54	34	20/32
Quito	24/84	18/54	34	20/32
Rio de Janeiro	24/84	18/54	34	20/32
Santiago	24/84	18/54	34	20/32